The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,961—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1893.

PRICE, 3 ANNAS.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC FLUID, POWDER & SOAPS

are the original and only reliable preparations—proved more effective than all other disinfectants.

MKEIS WARDED

57 GOLD and SILVER MEDALS and DIPLOMAS for superior excellence, after comparative tests.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester,

Purveyors to H. M.'s Home, Indian, and Colonial Governments.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1893.
B.L. PEKIN	3908	750	E. Street	28th Jan.
† * SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Feb.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	11th "
† PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	18th "
B.L. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	25th "
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th March.
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	11th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th "
				Tuesday 5 p.m.
Ex.M.PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March.
				Saturday
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
B. L. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	8th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th "
				Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M. PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April.
				Saturday.
B L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th "
B L. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

† * This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bundar at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipat Colombo.

8th February 8th March 19th April
22nd " 22nd " 3rd May
5th April 17th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, January 11, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st Feb. 1893.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 360	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 930	Rs. 576

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ORION	G. Wallusching	2,532	500	22nd Feb. 1893.
GISELA	G. Nicolich	4,233	350	9th April "

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 157

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE FOR SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	500	21st Feb.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, January 21, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th February, 1893, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by 1 p. m. in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on ter ms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,

Agents for Messrs Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 25th January, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on the 28th January, 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh. In the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 29th January, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. BHUNDARA, 2,899 tons, on the 26th January, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th January, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at —

Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool..... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ARMENIA	3,375	W. C. Haynes Lt., R. N. R.	24th Jany.
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	11th Feb.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	25th Feb.
ASIA	3,560	Capt. Jas. Laird	1st April.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	15th "
ARMENIA	3,386	W.C. Haynes, Lt., R. N. R.	27th "
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	18th May.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	3rd June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and a experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
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Graham's Buildings : Bombay, January 23, 1893.

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CHICKEN WINE.

A LIQUER-GLASSFUL contains the nourishing constituents of a teacupful of strong Chicken Broth. For debilitated patients it is one of the most nutritious stimulants that can be given.

Per bottle Rs. 3.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
PURE NORWEGIAN
COD LIVER OIL.

SUPPLIED under special engagement by one of the largest Extractors in Norway. His Factory is advantageously situated where the Fish can be delivered direct from the boats without being beached, and the extraction being rapidly effected at a low temperature, the result is an Oil unsurpassable in paleness and purity. We have the CHOICE OF THIS OIL every season.

The New Season's Oil is now in Stock.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4.

Per 1 Gallon or ½ Gallon Tin, Wholesale Rates.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
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LADIES'
ELASTIC BELTS,

In a great variety of patterns and of every size.

BAYLEY'S LATEST PRIZE MEDAL BELT.
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BELTS OF JEAN, COTTON, ELASTIC AND OTHER MATERIALS.

LADIES' SANITARY TOWELS.
Per packet of 1 dozen, Re. 1-8.

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KEMP & Co., Limited,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
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MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal 1873.)
WHOLESALE OR GENERAL PRICE LIST FURNISHED ON RECEIPT OF CARD.

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BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY matured for medicinal use, 15 years old ..... per dozen	71 8	80 4

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-labelled Brandy" ..... per dozen	44 0	49 0

This celebrated Brandy, the well-known Heart-labelled, is specially distinguished for its delicate aroma and the fine and full yet soft and mellow flavour, which is so characteristic of a superior Cognac fully matured by age.

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GENT'S TURKISH BATH GOWNS.

NEAT FANCY PATTERNS.

Cash Rs. 14-8 or V.-P. P. Rs. 14-8

MADE TO ORDER.

MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED : CHEST—LENGTH.

CHRISTIE'S REAL TURKISH TOWELS.

Cash Rs. 21 doz. or V.-P. P. Rs. 21 doz.

EXTRA LARGE SIZE, Rs. 33.

BEST QUALITY TURKISH SPONGES.

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Rs 7-8 Rs. 4-4 Rs. 9-8.

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ALSO ALL TOILET REQUISITES KEPT IN STOCK.

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NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!

FOR COLD WEATHER WEAR.

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Warm Rugs, all Wool	10 8
Real Austrian Rugs	18 0
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Real Whitney Blankets, White or Scarlet, per pair, Rs. 16-8 to	25 0
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Ribbed Hand-Knitted Half Hose, per doz.....	25 0
Merino Socks per dozen ...	15 8
Balaclava Caps, each.....	5 8
Wool Night Caps	2 8
Woven Cholera Belts	2 12
Warm Overcoats, Rs. 45-0 to	55 0
Ulsters, very warm „ 45-0 to	55 0
Warm Cheviot Suits, from Rs. 38-0 to	45 0

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MILITARY OUTFITTERS,

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MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO

HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

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SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—

Are the only makers of the Pianofortes, which have given their Name such a World-wide Reputation.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—

Have been Established for the last 110 Years, showing an unbroken record of Advance and Superiority for over a Century.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—

Have been awarded FIRST PRIZE MEDALS and DIPLOMAS of HONOR wherever their Pianos have been exhibited.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—

Won their last VICTORY at the London Inventions Exhibition, where they obtained a GOLD MEDAL. The HIGHEST AWARD of all Exhibitors.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

Standard Indian Square Pianofortes are the most Popular Squares of the day.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—

Are Manufacturers of the Finest Square Pianofortes ever Imported into India, which places them far in advance of competition.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—

Manufacture their Pianos and place them in India at a price at which they defy competition.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—

Command a Larger Sale in India for their Square Pianofortes than any other manufacturer.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—

Must not be confounded with those of makers bearing the same name, but have only recently started manufacturing Pianos for export to India.

Latest Improvements, Durable, Superior, Elegant in Design, Splendid Touch, Great Power, Pure in Tone.

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PORTRAITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND IN THE HIGHEST STYLE.

ENLARGEMENTS! SPECIALITY. ENLARGEMENTS!!

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Bromide Platinotype, Carbon, Porcelain, or Canvas, in Black, White, Oil and Water-colours, finished in the most Artistic Style.

OUTDOOR PHOTOGRAPHIC BUNGALOWS, VIEWS, HORSES, AND GROUPS AT SPECIAL RATES.

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PREMISES LATELY OCCUPIED BY P. VUCCINO & CO.,

MEDOWS STREET, 58, ALL WORK GUARANTEED PERMANENT. BOMBAY.

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SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS,

HUMMUM STREET.

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OUR REPAIR DEPARTMENT is in the hands of Specially Trained and Experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our Prices are uniform and the Lowest compatible with best workmanship. We defy competition.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
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THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED ...	£2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ...	£250,000
RESERVE FUND ...	£223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ...	£1,750,000

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3½ " " 4 "
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A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office : Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December, 1892.

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Cigars and Cheroots
Indian and Foreign.
BOMBAY.

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Egyptian Cigarettes,
of finest qualities,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
Smoking Tobaccos
of all Brands,
BOMBAY.

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Dry Plates, &c.,
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Best makers and newest shapes.
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VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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THE CONCERT
IN AID OF THE
BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE
WILL BE HELD IN THE TOWN HALL
TO-NIGHT
(BURNS' DAY.)
At 9 P.M.
Under the Patronage and in the Presence of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY HARRIS.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Organ Solo ..." Scotch Airs "..... (Arranged by Mackenzie.)
MR. R. N. MANT.
2. Solo ....." Roy's wife of Aldivalloch "..... Mrs. Grant.
MR. BASIL SCOTT.
3. Solo ....." Stella Confidente "..... V. Robaudi.
MRS. STANLEY-SMITH.
(Violin Obbligato, Herr Schmuck.)
4. Solo ....." Douglas Gordon "..... L. Kellie
MR. ANDERSEN CLARKE.
5. Solo ....." Caller Herrin " ..... Lady Nairne.
MRS. GREENWAY.
6. Violin Solo ....."Souvenir de Scotland" .....
(Fantasia arranged by Herr Schmuck.)
HERR SCHMUCK.

INTERVAL.

GREAT HIGHLAND BAGPIPES.

Marches ... { " The Campbells are Coming." / " Highland Laddie "
Strathspeys ... " Miss Drummond of Perth " : Tullochgorum.
Reel ..... " Reel of Tulloch.
Mr. A. F. FERGUSON.

PART II.

7 Organ Solo ..." Air du Dauphin "..... Rockel.
Mr. R. N. MANT.
8. Solo ....." Robin Adair " ..... Burns.
Mrs. STANLEY-SMITH.
9. Solo ....." Annie Lawrie "..... Anonymous.
SURGEON-MAJOR YELD.
10. Piano Solo ....." Home, Sweet Home" .. Tilberg, (With Variations.)
MRS. STANLEY-SMITH.
11. Solo ....." On the Banks of Allan Water ..... Traditional.
MR. ANDERSEN CLARKE.
12. Quartette ....." Auld Lang Syne" .... Burns.
Mrs. GREENWAY, Mrs. STANLEY-SMITH, Mr. ANDERSEN CLARKE, and Surgeon-Major YELD.

Reserved Tickets, Price Rs. 4, may now be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row.
Entrance to Unreserved Seats, Re. 1.

BOMBAY MASONIC BALL.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE
GRAND MASTER OF ALL SCOTTISH
FREEMASONRY IN INDIA.
MOST WOR. BRO. JAMES W. SMITH,
AND THE
DEPUTY DISTRICT GRAND MASTER IN
CHARGE OF THE DISTRICT GRAND
LODGE, BOMBAY, E.C.,
WOR. BRO. H. WYNFORD BARROW,
TO BE HELD IN THE
TOWN HALL
ON FRIDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY, 1893.
TICKET FOR MASONS AND NON-MASONS, Rs. 10.
TO ADMIT A GENTLEMAN AND LADY.
EXTRA LADY'S TICKET, Rs. 5 EACH.
Application to be made to
BRO. H. J. GORDON,
Honorary Secretary,
31, Nesbit Road, Byculla.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Gymkhana will be held in the PAVILION, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th February, 1893, at 6 P.M.

H. E. E. PROCTER,
F. A. PREVOST,
Joint-Honorary Secretaries.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS Co., Ld.

ધી નીઉ ઈસ્ટ ઈંડીઆ પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND, at the RATE of Rs. 125 per share (Free of Income-Tax), is declared for the Year ending 30th September, 1892, payable to the Registered Shareholders at the Registered Office of this Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 25th January, 1893, between the hours of 12 A.M. and 3 P.M. on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કુંપ,
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 21st January, 1893.

BURMA STATE RAILWAY.

SUPPLY OF PETROLEUM OIL FOR CARRIAGE ROOF LAMPS.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Manager, Rangoon, up to Noon of FRIDAY, the 31st March, 1893, for the SUPPLY to the General Stores, Rangoon, from 1st July, 1893, of 2,000 Gallons per month (or 6 months (or more if necessary) of Petroleum Oil suitable for use in Railway Carriage Roof Lamps (Baynton's Victoria Burner). The flashing temperature must not be lower than 250° Fahrenheit by Abel's test and must burn without smoking.

A sample of not less than 1 Gallon must accompany each tender.

By Order,
L. C. DESMAZURES,
Storekeeper, B. S. Ry.
Storekeeper's Office: Rangoon, 17th January, 1893.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the estate of LAURA GRIFFITH, a Spinster, formerly of Plymouth, in the County of Devon, but late of Mussoorie in India, European deceased, who died at Mussoorie aforesaid, on or about the 2nd Day of July, 1891, and Letters of Administration of whose estate throughout the Bombay Presidency, were granted on the 20th day of January, 1893, to THOMAS WITHEY CUFFE, Esquire, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at his office, Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within one Calendar Month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time he will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased, or having property of her in their hands, are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the Administrator.—Dated at Bombay this 24th Day of January, 1893.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Administrator's Attorneys.

THE KHANGAUM COTTON PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—In Accordance with the Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company on the 10th of August, 1892, and confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 24th August, 1892, a Refund of Rupees Fifty per Share will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 28, Meadow Street, on and after the 1st day of February, 1893, to the Shareholders on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board,
BREUL & Co.,
Secretaries and General Managers,
Khangaum Cotton Pressing Co., Ld.
Bombay, 24th January, 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES OF BOMBAY.
SUIT No. 4081 OF 1892.

The ASSESSOR and COLLECTOR of Bombay Municipality ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
SHAIK AHMED FAKRUDIN ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS in Pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property, dated 11th day of January, 1893, the SHERIFF has been directed TO SELL the following property at the instance of the abovenamed Plaintiff:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Doongree Street, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2173 square feet or thereabouts, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3373 and Street Nos. 22-23, but which is not registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue as no revenue is payable to Government in respect thereof, and is bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the North by the property ward No. 3372, belonging to Mr. Ganjee Nathu, on the East by the property Ward No. 3310, belonging to Mr. Joseph Samuel Dhokalkar, on the South by a passage, and on the West by a passage, and which said premises belong to Shaik Ahmed Fakrudin.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 14th day of February 1893, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims, or charges.—Dated this 19th day of January, 1893.

G. H. FARRAN,
Assistant Commissioner.

FANCY STRIPED PURDAS.

IN Various Colours, made to any size or order. Roman Scarf and other Patterns. Prices on application to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAST WEEK.
THE COMPANY OPEN IN CALCUTTA
FEBRUARY 4TH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
BENEFIT! BENEFIT!!
OF MR. HARRY HALL.

GAIETY THEATRE.

13TH WEEK.
THE WILLARD OPERA CO.
Director ..... Mr. Pemberton W. Willard.
The Performance will commence with a
MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT,
Followed by the most recent of London Success
" DR. BILL."
A Farcical Comedy in three Acts, adapted from the French of Albert Carre.

CAST OF CHARACTERS:—

Dr. William Brown ..... Mr. P. W. Willard.
Mr. Firman ..... Mr. Harry Hall.
Mr. Horton (Supdt. of Police) ..... Mr. Munro.
Sergt. Jones ..... Mr. Smythe.
George Webster ..... Mr. E. Fearnley.
Baggs (Dr. Brown's Servant) ..... Mr. P. B. Bathurst.
Louisa Brown ..... Miss Ethel Mackay.
Jenny Firman ..... Miss R. Williams.
Mrs. Firman ..... Miss Cora Milne.
Ellen (Mrs. Horton's Maid) ..... Miss Hamilton.
Miss Fauntleroy ..... Miss Madie Bennett.
AND
Mrs. Horton (late of the Frivolity) ..... Miss Vera Patey.

THURSDAY.
REPETITION BY DESIRE OF
DOROTHY.
FRIDAY.—BOCCACCIO.
SATURDAY,
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON,
A COMIC CONCERT,
MR. WILLARD WILL SPEAK A FEW WORDS.
AND
THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Commence at 9 p.m.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

POSTAL NOTICE.

MAILS for CHINA and AUSTRALIA, Per s.s. "ROHILLA" will be CLOSED at the General Post Office, at 1 P.M. on THURSDAY, the 26th instant. 2.—The Superintendent, P. & O. Company, has intimated that probably the "Rohilla" will not be able to connect with the Australian Steamer at Colombo.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Post-Master.
Bombay, General Post Office, Jan. 24, 1893.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 8th February next. Tenders for the SUPPLY up to 500 tons of best quality MOULMEIN TEAK LOG TIMBER for delivery, commencing 1st April next, at the rate of 250 tons per month.

Tenderers to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Loco Premises, Parel, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the Raft.

Tenders must be accompanied also by the specification of shipments showing clearly that the Timber tendered is Moulmein.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office: Parel, 24th January, 1893.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 161 Military Messes and 46 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	Pall Mall, London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
VEUVE MONNIER ET SES FILS.	Epernay.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes N. B
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumar.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED,

FOR the Poona Cantonment Committee, an EXECUTIVE OFFICER, to be under the direct control of the Secretary, and to assist that officer in the supervision of Conservancy Accounts and General Administration of the Cantonment.

He must be a man of active and business habits, able to ride, thoroughly acquainted with accounts and the usual routine of an office, and the principles of Sanitation.

Pay Rs. 300 per mensem, with an allowance of Rs. 25, per mensem, as carriage allowances.

Pay, subject to approved service, to rise by yearly increments of Rs. 20, to a maximum salary of Rs. 400 per mensem.

Intending applicants should forward with their testimonials in original (which will be returned) a certificate of birth, duly authenticated by a Magistrate.

The successful candidate will be required to give security to the extent of Rs. 2,000, which security will have to be of the class mentioned in Section 26, New Cantonment Code, published in General Orders of the Government of India, No. 631, dated 1st July, 1892.

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to 15th February, 1893.

The selected candidate will be required to take up his duties on the 1st April, 1893.

E. D. NEWNHAM-SMITH, Major,
Secretary, Cantonment Committee.
Poona, 26th December, 1892.

MADAME WALDT,

LADY DENTIST

SURGEON DENTIST,

GUARANTEES for all her manipulations; to treat and permanently fill DECAYED TEETH; to extract painlessly and to fit the finest Artificial TEETH.

SPECIAL PRIVATE OPERATION ROOM
FOR
NATIVE LADIES.
58, HORNBY ROW, 2ND FLOOR,
Near the English Hotel.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE ..... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months Rs. 5 per month in advance, Postage extra.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

YOUTH'S AND BOYS' SAFETY BICYCLES.—Premier Machines, made of the same material, and with the same accuracy as the full-sized Cycles of the "Premier Cycle Co," Guaranteed to last for 10 years. Complete for Rs. 125, or with Ball Bearings, Rs. 145. Full-sized Youth's Tricycle, Ball Bearings throughout, Rs. 215.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Cycle Importers, Bombay and Poona.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of A. and B. MACKAY'S Celebrated WHISKIES, of LIQUEUR, Cocktail, Glenfalloch, and Old Silent Malt Brands, to be had from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street. Also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

BEST KYBER RUGS and ART SQUARES. A good selection of the above in various sizes and newest patterns. Can now be seen at JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street. Inspection invited.

CHEAP KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.—Fresh consignment of our Celebrated Breakfast and Household Mixtures at As. 12 and 10 per lb. respectively.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT.—Real MANILA CIGARS and CHEROOTS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at Rs. 6, 5 and 4 per 100 respectively. These CIGARS and CHEROOTS are expressly manufactured for us of selected tobaccos.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, an active HARD WORKING BAZAAR-MAN. Must be trustworthy and well up in Prices of General Merchandise and Produce. Salary Rs. 50. Will be expected to give Security.—Apply to "D.S," care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—Very VALUABLE PROPERTIES at a Convenient Hill Station, with Furniture complete. Excellent views, airy and accommodating. For particulars apply to Messrs. MANECKJI & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Is the most comfortable central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright and commodious. Two new Detached Houses are lately built for the convenience of families wishing to have separate houses. Early applications for Hot Season requested. Terms Moderate.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have much pleasure in testifying to the accommodation and food received here. I have lived here for 7 months and must say that I have been very much satisfied with my quarters.—(Sd.) GEORGE GRAY.

HAMS! BACON!! CHEESE!!!—Just received a Fresh Stock of Hams, Bacon, and Cheese. Hams weighing from 9 to 15 lbs. each. Bacon weighing from 10 to 18 lbs. each and in cut. Cheese weighing from 24 to 36 lbs. each and in cut.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder. Up-country orders receive prompt attention.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

RECEIVED Musical Boxes (English and Native), with Dancing Girls, Drum and Bells of all kinds, playing five minutes to one hour, with single and double barrells, Rs. 25 to Rs. 1,500—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

"BUSCH and BARNEWITZ'S well-known first quality GERMAN PROVISIONS can now be obtained, Retail, from C. COLLONELLO and Co.," Italian Stores, Meadow Street.

NOW READY.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 4, with postage Rs. 5-4, for sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

A SPECIAL LINE, Gent's White Cashmere MUFFLERS, beautifully soft and extra rich quality. Cash or V. P. P. Rs. 2-12.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld. Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady-trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

TO LET.—For one Year, from about 1st April next, FURNISHED BUNGALOW, at Nepean Sea Road, at present occupied by Mr. A. C. Walker. Rent Rs. 250.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

PEARSE'S OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.—Fresh Consignment, just cleared. Highly recommended 8 years old. Matured in Sherry Casks. Per doz. Rs. 21, only to introduce it in the market.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHARTON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in centring, half-hunting and open faced cases, 5 plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—GURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tanna W. Works:—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Goilkara:—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bollary:—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." F. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—"It is really a dying man's Gold Drops." Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines, Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description,—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

SPECIAL ADVERTISING LINES available to the end of this month. Rs. 5 Cotton Ponjee Dress Pieces for Rs. 3-6. Rs. 9-8 Natural Wool Flannel Sleeping Suits for Rs. 7-4. Rs. 5-12 Natural Wool Flannel Shirts for Rs. 4-1. Rs. 3-12 Ladies' Umbrellas for Rs. 2-12. Rs. 2-4 Dozen Ladies fine White Handkerchiefs for Rs. 1-8. Rs. 1-8 Antimacassars for Re. 1. Rs. 1-8 Ladies' Fast Dye Black Cotton Stockings for Rs. 1-2. Rs. 2-8 Silk Sashes for Rs. 1-12.—LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES !!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective, One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opiums Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

EIGHT CURRENCY NOTES of the BOMBAY CIRCLE of Rs. 1,000 each and numbered—

W-3—16391	W-3—52930
63600	72710
64753	28633
70233	69776

have been STOLEN TO-DAY. Any person giving information which will lead to the RECOVERY of the above Notes or any of them will be REWARDED.

The Public are warned against dealing with any of the above Notes.

Any information will be thankfully received by Undersigned as Solicitors for the Parties interested.—Dated this 18th Day of January, 1893.

PAYNE, GILBERT, & SAYANI,
Solicitors, High Court.

MESSRS. W. CROWDER and COMPANY and Mr. KRISHNARAVA RAMCHANDRA have been APPOINTED SPECIAL AGENTS for BOMBAY of the SUN LIFE ASURANCE COMPANY of CANADA.

ALF. H. ELLIS,
Inspector of Agencies.
Bombay, 23rd Jan. 1893.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE DAYS FIXED for the CLUB REGATTA are the 21th and 28th January 1893. Detailed Programme may be had on application at the Club Office.

T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Honorary Secretary.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

PROFESSOR M. MacMILLAN, B. A., of the Elphinstone College Bombay, will DELIVER a LECTURE, at the above Institute, on THURSDAY, the 26th January, 1893, at 5-30 P.M.

SUBJECT.—"Anglo-Indian and other Modern Modifications of English."

Members, their families, and friends are invited to attend.

H. HERBERT JONES,
Honorary Secretary.

REWARD OF Rs. 150.

LOST.—A Demand Promissory Note in the Marwaree Language and Character, bearing date 7th April 1883, executed by the Undersigned, bearing lines across it, showing that the same has been cancelled, with an Endorsement at the back, signed by BHOOTA GUMMA, showing satisfaction of the debt; also the original translation of the same in the High Court. Any person finding the documents and restoring them to the Undersigned will be paid a reward of Rs. 150.

RAMCHANDRA WITHOBA.,
No. 86, Cowasji Patel Tank Road.
Bombay, 19th January, 1893.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings, on MONDAY, 30th January 1893, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—

I.—To receive the Report of the Outgoing Committee.

II.—To confirm the nomination of the Members of the new Committee, made in accordance with Section 12 of Rules VII, and to transact any other Business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce: Bombay, 23rd January, 1893.

"HALL LINE."

WE BEG to notify that the FARES by this Line of Steamers will be as follows from 23rd January until further notice. These Fares will be applicable to all vessels leaving after the said date from Bombay:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	
To LIVERPOOL	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	
" MARSEILLES	Rs. 550	Rs. 300	
" LONDON, via MARSEILLES	Rs. 650	Rs. 400	Including Railway Fare from Marseilles.

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.

TO CONTRACTORS.

I.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer-in-Charge of Bombay Arsenal up to 12 noon, on 22nd February 1893, for the supply of SOAP, YELLOW BEST, to the Arsenals and Corps in the Bombay Circle from 1st April 1893, up to the 31st March 1894.

II.—Printed forms of "List or Schedules" of the Soap, more or less, for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which, in the event of a tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, are obtainable at this office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 30th January to 18th February 1893, between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. On Saturdays till 1 p.m. only. The term "more" includes the supply of soap if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original tender.

III.—Tenders will only be received on these printed forms which are procurable on application at this office at the rate of One Rupee for each set.

IV.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 o'clock noon on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd February, 1893. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

V.—All further particulars can be obtained from the undersigned.

C. A. EMPSON, Lt.-Col., R.A.,
Ordnance Officer-in-Charge.
Bombay, January 17, 1893.

ANCHOR, CITY, AND CLAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

IT IS hereby Notified that from the 23rd January, 1893, and until further notice, RATES of PASSAGE-MONEY by the Steamers of above Lines will be according to the Schedule below:—

SINGLE TICKETS.

FROM LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY & KARACHI.		FROM BOMBAY & KARACHI TO LIVERPOOL.	
First.	Second.	First.	Second.
£45	£30	Rs. 600	Rs. 350

RETURN TICKETS.

OUTWARDS.		HOMEWARDS.	
First.	Second.	First	Second.
4 Months.... £75	£47	4 Months Rs. 1,000	Rs. 650
6 Months.... £77½	£49	6 Months Rs. 1,100	Rs. 700
12 Months.... £80	£51	12 Months Rs. 1,200	Rs. 750

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents Anchor Line Steamers.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents, City Line Steamers.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.,
Agents, Clan Line Steamers.
Bombay, 23rd January 1893.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 20 LOGS of TEAKWOOD SQUARED; not less than 40 ft. long by 18" by 18" for delivery at the Company's Premises, Byculla, Bombay.

Specification and form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tender must be sealed, superscribed, "Tender for Teak Timber," and accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 to be delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (Gun-fire) on Wednesday, the 25th January, after which hour no Tender will be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 4th January, 1893.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WOODEN KEYS FOR PERMANENT WAY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 7 lakhs of MOULMEIN TEAKWOOD PERMANENT WAY CHAIR KEYS of three patterns to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

Standard samples with Templates or Gauges can be seen, and specification with form of Tender obtained at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made on the Company's Form, sealed and superscribed "Tender for Wooden Keys" and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, by 1 P.M. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 25th January, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500, or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 5th January, 1893.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., Ld.

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The Company's Telephones being the Master Patents of Bell, Edison, Gower, Blake, &c., are the very best instruments extant, and are the same as are in use in nearly all the large Cities and Towns in England and America. They are of the best English make and will give greater satisfaction and be found more economical than cheap instruments of English or Continental manufacture, which for all practical purposes are generally useless.

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CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 58 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

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(With power to increase to ..... £4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

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Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ..... £1,000,000.
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GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

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BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, L

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Scottish Orphanage Concert, Town Hall, 9 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Willard Opera Company, 9 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Kapurthala arrived yesterday from Karachi.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Armenia sailed yesterday for Liverpool.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Armenia left the dock yesterday.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 p.m., to-day, the following paper will be read :—"Indian Folk-Beliefs about the Tiger," by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra, M. A., B. L., Pleader, Chupra, Behar.

A MUNJ CEREMONY.—The "Munj" ceremony of the second son of Mr. Bajirao Tatia Raoji Ranjit was performed at his house, Girgaum, on Sunday, the 22nd inst., at 7. a.m., according to Hindu usage and the Vedic rites. This was the first time that a "Munj" ceremony was performed according to the Vedic dicta, and Mr. Bajirao, as a member of the Arya Samaj, introduced a new but original religious formula at such ceremonials.

A VISIT TO THE UNION MILL.—H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Janjira, accompanied by Mr. Seedi Mia, his private secretary, Mr. S. B. Sule, Mr. Hajee Sulleman Abdul Wahed, of the firm of Messrs. Lang and Co., secretaries, treasurers, and agents to the Union Spinning and Manufacturing Company (Limited), paid a visit yesterday to the company's mill, situated at Naigam Cross Road, Dadur. His Highness and party were received at the mill by the mill manager, Mr. Ellis Parkinson, who had made fitting arrangements for his Highness' reception. His Highness then inspected with keen interest the mill building and machinery, and was much pleased with the work carried on by the mill-hands in several departments. After the distribution of garlands, nosegays, and *pangoolab* his Highness and party left the mill premises amidst loud cheers from the mill-hands.

DEPARTURE OF A DEWAN.—Mr. Haridas Viharidas, the Dewan of Junagadh, left for his native place (Nadiad) by Sunday's mail. Among those present at the Grant Road Station to see his Excellency off were noticed Messrs. Mansukhram Suryaram Tripati, Vajeshanker Gaorishanker Oza, Ghelabhai Haridas, Prabhashanker Gaorishanker Oza, Narsingprasad Sunderji Jhala, Virchand Dipchand, Dhuramsey and Narotum Morarji Gooculdas, Motibhoy Manibhoy Jasbhoy, Tansukhram Mansukram Suryaram, Hariraj Bapubhai Buxi, Pranlal Kahandas Joshipara, Maneckbhai Jasabhai, Anandrai, Dwarkandas Vaishnav, Indulal Chunilal, and others. His Excellency will stay for three days at Nadiad, whence he will proceed to Junagadh, on Thursday morning. At Ahmedabad he will be joined by Mr. Ranchodlal Kapurchand Desai, Assistant Registrar of the Bombay High Court, Appellate Side, now on special duty in the Junagadh Prabhas Patan Commission.

ROBBING A FATHER.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Khan Bahadur Pheroze Hoshung Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Krishna Shamrao and Narayan Vinaek were charged with theft of gold ornaments, collectively valued at Rs. 890, the property of Shamrao Sadasiv, father of the first accused. The second accused was an old offender, and had previously been convicted four times. He formed the acquaintance of the first accused. Sometime back he induced No. 1 to remove some gold ornaments from a box that was kept in the house of the complainant. On the evidence before the Court, his Worship convicted the accused, observing that No. 1 was a mere boy, and had robbed his father, a respectable man. This he had done at the instigation of No. 2, who was a damaged character, and was frequently seen in No. 1's company, visiting the complainant's house. His Worship sentenced No. 1 to one day's simple imprisonment, with a warning that he would not be dealt with lightly in future. No. 2 was sentenced to suffer nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.—The town council of this society beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following donations received during the year 1892 :—Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart., Rs. 25; the Hon. Mr. F. L. Latham, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Rs. 20; Sir R. West, K.C.I.E., the Hon. Mr. Justice L. H. Bayley, Captain William Crowder, Messrs. P. Byrne, Sorabjee Framjee, S. D. Sassoon, G. Cotton, H. W. Uloth, C. P. Cooper, Barrister-at-Law, J. C. Anderson, Barrister-at-Law, and F. Y. S., each Rs. 10; Bai Dinbai Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit, Rs. 7; the Hon. Mr. Nowrojee N. Wadia, C.I.E., Khan Bahadur C. M. Cursetjee, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, the late Mr. H. Curwen, Messrs. C. E. Kane, L. Penny, C.E., K. M. Heeramaneck, J. Janni, H. A. Geyer, Muncherjee Framjee Cama, E. B. Carroll, M.I.C.E., D. Gostling, C.E., Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Gordhandas Parmanandas, J. Humphrey, R. P. Brunton, J. O'Connel, Nowroji Sorabji N. Talati, the Hormusjee Eduljee Cama's Charity Fund, Orphan Boy, J. G., and A. B., each Rs. 5; Mr. J. M. Nicholas, Rs. 4; Mr. D. E. Wacha and A. E. T., each Rs. 2. Further contributions will be thankfully received by Mr. David Thompson, the treasurer, and acknowledged.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

A MERCHANDISE MARKS CASE.

THE BADISCHE ANILINE AND SODA FABRIK VS MANOCKJEE SHAPURJEE KATRAK.

The plaintiffs carry on business at Ludwigsh in the empire of Germany as manufacturers of alizienie and aniline dyes, and at Bombay by means of their duly constituted attorneys, Max Ostennyer and Co., while the defendant carries on business at Parsee Bazar in the Fort. The plaintiffs prayed that it may be declared that the label used by the defendant is a colourable imitation of the plaintiffs' label; that he may be restrained perpetually from selling, or procuring to be sold, any aniline dyes in tins or packages bearing labels similar to the plaintiffs', or any colourable imitations of them; that the defendant may be ordered to deliver up to be cancelled all labels in his possession similar to the plaintiffs'; that an account may be taken of the profits made by the defendant, &c. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Melsheimer, instructed by Messrs Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Hon Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Pestonji, Rustim, and Kolah, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiffs say they are importers of aniline dyes, and for some years past have imported large quantities of their dyes into Bombay in tins bearing a label, which has been in the exclusive use of the plaintiffs, and which they claimed to be their trade mark. It covers the top of the tin and consists of an elephant as the central figure, surrounded by certain printed words, the rest of the label being a combination of green, red, and gold representations, for the most part of coins and medals and tracing. The plaintiffs' trade mark had been registered by them in Germany and in England. The dyes had acquired a high reputation in the Eastern markets, and the plaintiffs' label as the distinguishing mark of their goods had become well-known. The defendant had recently been importing into and selling in Bombay aniline dyes in tins, bearing labels which the plaintiffs charged to be colourable imitations and infringements of their trade mark. The defendant's tins contains dyes inferior to the plaintiffs' and are sold at a lower price; and the use of the label was calculated and intended to deceive purchasers by inducing them to buy the defendant's tins in the belief that they were buying those of the plaintiffs. The label was used so as, if possible, to take advantage of the high reputation which the plaintiffs' goods had acquired in the market, and thus defraud the plaintiffs. They had called upon the defendant to discontinue the use of the label complained of; but he denied that his label was similar to the plaintiffs' and would not desist from its use.

The defendant, in his defence, denied the material allegations of the plaint, remarking that his label was not a colourable imitation or infringement of the plaintiffs' trade mark. He denied that his tins contained dyes inferior to the plaintiffs', or that the use of his label was calculated or intended to deceive purchasers by inducing them to buy his tins in the belief that they were buying those of the plaintiffs'. The defendant himself does not deal in any aniline dyes, but he is a mere commission agent for his indentors. He submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The hearing of the evidence was proceeded with during the day.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOWEN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
(APOLLO BUNDER.)
Wednesday, January 25.
8 p.m.—Sermon by Bishop W. F. Mallalieu, D. D.

TO OVERCOME WEAKNESS.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Appetite, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world-known English Tonic. Bottles everywhere.

SUICIDE OF A PARSEE SOLICITOR.

AN inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at Parel, touching the death of Mr. Jamsetjee Rustomjee Wadia, a solicitor of the High Court, who was found lying dead among the rocks, opposite the Officers' Sanitarum, at Upper Colaba, on Monday evening. The deceased was said to have had no cause whatever to commit suicide; but to have been not in quite a sound state of mind for the last few days. The jury returned a verdict of suicide while in an unsound state of mind. The following evidence was recorded by the Coroner.

Mr. Framji Rustomji Wadia said: I am a solicitor of the High Court, and live at Hornby Road. The deceased was my brother. His age was thirty years. He was also a solicitor of the High Court, and was a partner in the firm of Tyebji, Dayabhoy, and Jamshedji, and lived at Parel. He always enjoyed good health, but he was of an irritable temper. He had a serious disagreement with his partner, Mr. Dayabhoy, a week ago, about the office, and they both wished to separate. I was consulted to arrange a settlement, and I did so in their presence and with their consent. The terms of a deed of dissolution were drawn up on the 18th instant. They were written out in my presence, and in the presence of his partner, Mr. Dayabhoy, and were signed by both. I took away the original deed, and sent a copy to each. I now produce the original terms of settlement. It is in the hand-writing of the deceased. The settlement was favourable to the deceased, and he accepted this as such. After that I saw that he was a little anxious, and was worrying himself as to whether the agreement would be performed or not. I assured him that it would be performed, and on the 20th instant, I told him that Mr. Dayabhoy had paid me Rs. 5,000 as an earnest. The next day I again told him that Mr. Dayabhoy had paid me a further sum of Rs. 2,000. He seemed to be satisfied. On Saturday night, he dined with me and ate with his usual appetite. He was then in his usual spirits, and was cheerful. The day before yesterday he again called at my house between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and had tea with me, and was not at all despondent. He came to me again about 9-30 a.m. yesterday. He then had a conversation as to what he should do after he separated from Mr. Dayabhoy. He was then in his usual spirits, and I saw nothing strange in him. I left him in my house, and went to my office. He told me that he was going to attend a case in the Police Court with Mr. Anderson. I again saw him in the High Court at 11-30 a.m. He told me he was in search of Mr. Anderson, and I gave him the necessary directions, as I had seen Mr. Anderson pass a certain door. I saw him again a few minutes afterwards on the stairs of the Court, when he told me he was coming to see me at my office. About 1 p.m., or shortly after, I saw him in my office. He again brought forward the matter of what he should do when he left Mr. Dayabhoy. It was arranged that that should be considered after the separation had taken place. The deceased was then suffering from what I thought a slight excitement, and he then left, and I never saw him alive again. He and Mr. Dayabhoy were not good friends. They had lately fallen out about office matters. There was no reason why he should have been depressed at leaving Mr. Dayabhoy's firm. About 6 p.m. yesterday I went with my elder brother, and a friend, in search of the deceased in consequence of his clerk, Mr. Furdoonjee, telling me that the deceased had behaved strangely in the Police Court. He told me he had spoken briskly to Mr. Little and to his own counsel, Mr. Anderson, without any reason whatever, and that he had left the Court abruptly before the case was concluded. He told me that although Mr. Anderson was to open the defence in the afternoon, and that he (the clerk) had informed the deceased of the same, the deceased did not go to the Court. He strongly recommended me to have the deceased watched. At 7-30 p.m. while I was at the Apollo Bunder I heard that his body had been found at Colaba, and I went there at once. I saw his body lying on the beach. It was fully dressed with the exception of his coat. The coat and that now shown me, and this watch and chain, spectacles, and gold studs, all belonged to the deceased, and he wore them all yesterday. He could not swim. He never went to the sea to bathe. He had no business in Upper Colaba yesterday that I know of.

Furdoonji Maneckji Motaframna said: I am a managing clerk in the firm of Messrs. Tyebji, Dayabhoy, and Jamshedji. The deceased was a solicitor of the High Court, and a partner in the firm. I have known him for nearly eight months, and never saw anything wrong with him. He was a man of a cheerful disposition. At 11-15 a.m. yesterday he came to the office, and at 11-45 a.m. he went to the High Court to fetch Mr. Anderson. I went to the High Court, and saw the deceased who was searching for Mr. Anderson. He asked me to find where Mr. Anderson was. I found Mr. Anderson and told the deceased that I had done so. He was then standing in the balcony brooding over something. He told me he could not go to the Police Court, and desired me to go and instruct Mr. Anderson. I asked him to accompany me, but he declined. About 12-30 p.m. I was in Mr. Cooper's Court in the case of Regina vs. Pestonji Maneckji Daruwala. The case had begun, and while it was being heard, the deceased was sent for by his client, Mr. Pestonji. The deceased came there immediately in a state of excitement, went up to Mr. Little, and asked him to stop the case. He also muttered some words which I could not understand. Mr. Little referred him to Mr. Anderson. He asked Mr. Anderson to do something, and Mr. Anderson declined. He then sat near me for a couple of minutes, when I asked him what he meant by stopping the case. He replied that there was nothing in the case, and he went away. He was in a state of excitement all the time, and that state was unusual, and I thought he had lost his head. After his departure, Mr. Anderson inquired of me why the deceased wished to stop the case. I replied that the deceased appeared to be perplexed in his mind, and that Mr. Anderson should go on with the case as I was instructing him. At 2-30 p.m., when the Court adjourned for tiffin, I went to my office, and at 3. p. m. I found the deceased sitting in his chamber with his turban on. One of our clerks, named Dhunjibhoy Cowasji Bambodh, informed me that the deceased had asked him to close the office. This confirmed my belief that there was something wrong with the deceased. I told him that the prosecution in the case in the Police Court had closed, and that Mr. Anderson would open the defence at 3-30 p. m. He listened to me, but did not reply. His mind seemed to be wandering. Five minutes afterwards he left the office, while I was still there. I did not see him alive again. At 3-30 p.m. I accompanied Mr. Anderson to the Police Court. About 5-15 p.m. when the Court rose I went and saw Mr. Framjee, the first witness, in his office and told him what had passed, and asked him to have the deceased watched.

Dhunjibhoy Cowasji Bambodhwalla said: I am a clerk in the firm of Messrs. Tyebji, Dayabhoy, and Jamshedji. The deceased was a partner in the firm. At 12-30 p.m. yesterday, the deceased came to me in the office, and told me to close the office. I asked him "Why, Sir," and he replied "Do as I tell you." I replied "Very well, Sir," and went away. I thought he was not right in his head. I afterwards told Mr. Furdoonjee, the managing clerk of what had happened.

Frederick Mills said: I am a gunner in the 21st Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, and live at Colaba. About 5-50 p. m. yesterday I was on military police duty at Upper Colaba, when a native called my attention to the body of a saheb lying on the beach at the back of the Officers' Sanitarium, at Upper Colaba. I looked at the body, which was lying amongst the rocks, and life was extinct. The tide was then out. His coat and hat were lying on the rocks above the body. With the exception of the coat, the body was fully dressed. The tide had come up higher than the spot where I saw the body. I reported the matter to the police, and Inspector Wilson came there and took charge of the body. Dr. Day came there before Inspector Wilson, and directed artificial respiration to be used, and it was used for a quarter of an hour without effect.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji Sukhia deposed: I am a Licenciate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow, and live in the Fort. I have examined the body of the deceased, and find three abrasions on the left side of the chest filled with sand. These would be caused by the body striking against the rocks. There are similar marks on the lower part of the back caused in the same way. There are no other external marks of violence on the body. I am of opinion that the cause of death was asphyxia from drowning.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide by drowning in the sea, while in an unsound state of mind.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES.

THE BEDOUIN CUP.

As some owners appear to be in doubt as to the correct way of calculating the weight to be carried, it is notified for information that the race being for galloways 13·3 and under, W. A. and I (raised one stone) should be calculated from the galloway standard, *viz.*, 14 hands and 12 lbs., deducted for the one inch under.

Thus an aged 13·3 galloway should carry 9st. 5lbs.

C. A. BEATTY,
Honorary Secretary.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madonal keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin and Stone in the Bladder. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The local fund Engineer of the South Arcot district is preparing estimates for the construction of a causeway across the Malatta, on the Salem frontier road to replace the old bridge, which was washed away in 1884. The cost of the structure is roughly estimated at Rs. 10,000.

As the system under which the distribution of work amongst the members of the Board of Revenue is contingent upon the previous approval of the Governor in Council and subsequent publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, has been found to interfere seriously with the efficient working of the Board and the prompt disposal of matters coming before it, the Government has considered it desirable to adopt measures for dispensing with the necessity of obtaining such approval and making such publication. A draft Bill has accordingly been drawn up to amend Madras Act. II. of 1883 (an Act to provide for the conduct of business by the Board of Revenue) by repealing the words "subject to the previous sanction of the Governor in Council" contained in Section 1, as also the proviso appended to the same Section. Opportunity has also been taken to add a clause to the same Section of the Act declaring that three members shall be held to constitute a quorum of the Board.

IT is said that Mr. Thompson, the popular sportsman of Adelaide, who imported the hurdle racer, Simpleton, into India in the beginning of the season, has refused an offer of Rs. 10,000 for the horse, which easily appropriated both the Grand Annual and the Tally-Ho Plate at the Calcutta meeting. Simpleton is by Sir Edmund, and won no fewer than sixteen races, in some of which he was steered by Arnold Ferry, the jockey, who met with an accident at the beginning of the season. If not sold here the horse will probably be taken back to Australia.

THE Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 14th January, 1893, were, for passengers, &c., Rs. 62,233, and for goods, &c., Rs. 1,12,014, making altogether Rs. 1,74,247, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 207-7-0. During the corresponding week in 1891, the receipts were Rs. 1,51,392-1-6, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 180-3-8.

ON Thursday morning the Boadicea and three other men-of-war left Calcutta, with their hospitable Admiral and officers. During the four weeks the vessels have been in port a great many visitors, including natives, have gone on board to see the guns, showing that the permission given to go on board was much appreciated.

THE *Statesman* says the Hon'ble Fazulbhoy Visram, who has been lately appointed a member of the Supreme Legislative Council, "arrived last week in Calcutta from the Western capital, to take up his new duties. Mr. Fazulbhoy is a prominent member of the wealthy Khojah community of Bombay. He is a partner in the mercantile house of Visram Ebrahim and Co., who trade largely with Zanzibar, and is, moreover, a well-educated man, who has travelled in Europe and the cities of the New World, and has written a small book chronicling his journeyings. He has served on the Bombay Legislative Council, and is one of the directors of the Oriental Life Office, in the success of which he takes a deep interest."

A NEW York paper has been letting its readers into what it professes to be the secrets of some of the culinary arrangements of fashionable hosts and hostesses in London. An example or two may be interesting. "Mr. Alfred Rothschild," we are told, "keeps four chefs in his kitchen all ready to supply and carry out the newest and daintiest ideas. The Prince of Wales's friend, Reuben Sassoon, is famous for his Indian curries. He keeps a chef especially for them, and the recipe for these dishes is a profound secret." Then the writer goes on to say that "Lord Clarendon not only possesses an excellent chef, but he himself thoroughly understands cooking and is one of the foremost connoisseurs in this branch of art in London. Lord Sefton, too, keeps a perfect table, and the dinners of Lord Ashburton are famous." But the statement made regarding his Grace of Argyll is the funniest of all. "On the score of frugality and simplicity," it is said, "the table of the Duke is second to none, and there is a story current of a meal at his Grace's house when six huge powdered footmen and two butlers assisted at the serving of a dish of tripe!" This would be hard to beat.

A BAND of poisoners is believed to be at work on the railways in the North-West Provinces, says a local paper. According to a correspondent "there have been during the past few months a large number of deaths in carriages among the native third-class passengers travelling on the East Indian Railway. The bodies are handed over by the railway authorities to the police, who dispose of them as expeditiously as possible. In most cases there is little or no property found on the bodies, not even railway-tickets, and generally they are found in an empty carriage. These facts do not appear to have awakened the suspicions of the police, or perhaps they have recognised their incompetence to prevent or detect these crimes. As, however, the native passengers contribute over ninety per cent. of coaching receipts, it is high time some efforts were made to afford them protection for their life and property."

A VERY brilliant entertainment was given on board the Boadicea on Tuesday evening, the 17th instant, and more than a thousand guests are believed to have been present. The decorations were superb, and dancing was kept up with much spirit till a late hour.

IT may be interesting, in face of the disturbed condition of French politics, to give a list of the young Princes belonging to families that have reigned in France, who might attempt to take advantage of a wave of popular feeling in their favour. They are four in number—The Duc d'Orleans, Prince Henri d'Orleans, Prince Victor Napoleon, and Prince Louis Napoleon. The Duc d'Orleans, will be twenty-four years old in three months. He is the eldest son of the Comte de Paris. The events which caused his five months' confinement at Clairvaux are too well remembered to need recapitulation. His intimates credit him with a strong will and great frankness and vivacity of character. He is at present on the Congo. Prince Henri is the eldest son of the Duc de Chartres, and cousin of the Duc d'Orleans. In 1887 he travelled through India, and two years later took part in the Bonvalot expedition, ultimately reaching Tonkin, which he revisited this year. Up to the present he has shown no interest in politics. The Prince is twenty-four years old. Prince Victor, alone of the four Princes, is admittedly a "Pretender." He lives at Brussels, and while devoting himself to literary and scientific studies has never abandoned the hope of restoring the Empire. Prince Louis studiously avoids politics, and has broken off all relations with the friends of his father. He is colonel of the Nijni-Novgorod regiment in the Russian army, and is at present stationed in the Caucasus.

MR. DURWARD LELY, of Savoy fame, has been giving a concert in Edinburgh, and his presence there recalls a story which he tells, and which has been published by the *Scottish Leader*. Mr. Lely, who is a native of Blairgowrie, in Perthshire, recently appeared in London in Italian opera. He got a call before the curtain, and as he came off a group of the choristers, mostly Italian, were waiting, and congratulated him in a kindly way on his success. As he hurried off to his dressing-room he was met in a lonely corridor by another chorister, who, holding out his hand, exclaimed, "Man, I'm proud o' ye!" "What! are you not an Italian?" exclaimed Lely. "Italian! I'm frae Peebles!"

"THE rumour prevails widely in Dublin, and is generally credited," writes a correspondent, "that Lord Houghton is already tired of the Viceroyalty, and that it is not improbable that he will shortly retire from the post of Lord Lieutenant. The reason stated is that his Excellency finds it difficult to get along with some of the officers of the Household, or that the Household officers cannot pull with his Excellency. Several resignations are expected. Colonel Forster, the Master of the Horse, is, it is said, about to resign his position, as he cannot perform his duties under the conditions insisted on by Lord Houghton. Anyway, it is well known that there is not a happy family at the Viceregal Lodge."

SIR G. CHESNEY ON THE SILVER QUESTION.

THE January number of the *Nineteenth Century* contains an article upon the silver question by Sir George Chesney. Fourteen years ago the same writer in the same review was [illegible] same case against opponents like Mr. Fawcett [illegible] Walter Bagehot. Time has proved very emphatically that his view of the case was the true one and theirs the wrong, and men of their calibre are now no longer found in the monometallic ranks. Mr. Bagehot, who looked at the matter with the mind of a man of science, that is to say, with a vision as different as possible from the ordinary City editor's, had in fact conceded many points in the bimetallic case before his death, and from his last writings on the silver question it may safely be inferred that had his life been spared a little longer he would have gone over altogether to the cause that he was [illegible]ively opposing. But in the early stages of the [illegible] question bimetallists in England were comparatively rare, and rarer still were those who held that in default of that remedy the Indian Government should at once take steps to settle its currency difficulties in its own way, or it would be finding them more and more dangerous and difficult to deal with. Now everyone has to admit the danger and the difficulty; and Sir George Chesney's opening sentences convey a hopeful impression of the extent to which the nature of the remedy is also beginning to be generally recognised.

The inertia due to prejudice, indifference, and ignorance will take long to overcome; in every task which he undertakes the reformer has always these difficulties to encounter; and looking back on the history of all past social and political movements, and observing how the path of every reform has been strewn by the same obstructions, the supporters of bimetallism have no cause for despondency. The doctrine is making way as quickly as can fairly be expected. Of the two classes to be reckoned with in such cases—the persons who understand the subject, and those who do not—the former have now become bimetallists. This assertion hardly needs to be qualified, because it happens that one or two able men still hold to the fallacies of their younger days. Allowances must always be made for the position of those who, having long been looked up to as guides and leaders of thought in any branch of science, find it difficult to recognise the fact that their teaching has been superseded by newer and truer doctrines. The same thing happened long ago at Ephesus, and again in regard to the discovery of the motion of the earth, of the law of gravitation, and every other great advance in scientific knowledge. When, therefore, Mr. Giffen talks about the "bimetallist craze," and Sir Rivers Wilson solemnly announces to the Brussels Conference on behalf of himself and his colleague, Sir Charles Fremantle, that "our faith is that of the school of monometallism pure and simple," we are reminded of the declaration of Dr. Diafoirus in the *Malade Imaginaire* on behalf of his son Thomas that "he is blindly attached to the opinions of our forefathers, and will have nothing to say to the pretended discoveries of our own age touching the circulation of the blood, and other stuff of that sort."

After a brief glance at some of the stock objections to bimetallism, and pointing to the connection of the currency question with agricultural and industrial distress in England, the article goes on to its main purpose, which is to consider the case of India:—

The Indian currency being silver, the people of India should be gainers by silver becoming cheaper, just as the people of England are losers by gold becoming dearer, and prices should be rising in India just as they are falling in England. So far indeed silver prices in India have risen only slightly, which is easily accounted for when we consider the great mass of the currency already accumulated in that country, and the enormous population over which it is distributed. But the extent to which that rise has occurred may be taken to be an index of the benefit which has already occurred to India from cheap silver. It has also benefited in its foreign trade by the dear gold of Europe. It has to be observed, indeed, that the foreign trade of India is the only test of its prosperity, which is usually employed in the discussion; but the foreign trade of India is inconsiderable relatively to the internal trade which takes place among its three hundred millions of people. And, according to the principles established by Cairnes and others, this internal trade should and must have benefited by the fall of silver. And if the trade of India had alone to be considered, that country might be left to take care of itself. It is amusing to observe, by the way, the anxiety so often expressed lest India by introducing a gold currency should join in the general scramble for the scarcer metal. Gold is the currency naturally suitable for some countries, we are told, while silver is the natural currency for others. Germany and Austro-Hungary, and Italy may properly follow the example of England, and establish currencies in gold, but India should stick to silver, the only proper metal for her: as the elder sister says to her little brother at the nursery tea-table when she monopolies the jampot—"Jam is not good for little boys." The currency doctors are quite right in this respect; gold is not good for India, the truth being that it is the gold-using countries which suffer by the appreciation of that metal, and they which have the supreme interest in the extension of the use of silver. But as regards India the matters cannot be considered only from the point of trade. The Indian finances also are critically involved in the case. The Indian Government occupies the singular position that while its revenues are raised in silver it has very large obligations in the way of gold payments. Altogether, for the interest on the debt raised in England for public purposes and for the guaranteed railways; for the cost of the British army serving in India, and for munitions of war and all the apparatus of a civilised Government, as well as for the pensions of its retired English servants, it has to provide for payments in England of about sixteen millions sterling a year. This obligation involves a charge on the Indian revenues, which at the old par rate might be taken at ten times that number of rupees. When the exchange has fallen to 1s. 3d. the fall involves an extra charge which can only be met by extra taxation of over ninety millions of rupees. With a further fall in exchange the further loss increases in an alarming ratio. The fall of one penny more means an additional charge of eighteen millions of rupees. The fall of three pence—that is, if the rupee fell to one shilling, and who shall say this is impossible or even unlikely?—would create a charge of sixty-four millions of rupees.

THE RUPEE AND THE SERVICES.

Sir George Chesney then takes up the question of the losses of the services and the compensation which the State owes them:—

There is further an impending obligation on the Indian Government to make some special provision for the members of its European services whose position has been so disastrously affected by the fall of the rupees. The cry for relief which now reaches us from India has been glibly spoken of here and there as a mere exhibition of selfishness, but it is the cry of men who see growing daily more certain the prospects of what does not come far short of absolute ruin. That the rupee, although depreciating in gold, will purchase as much rice and calico as before, does not make the condition less hard to bear. Not to say that a great part of the expenditure of the Englishman in India is of an obligatory kind, which has to be paid either directly or indirectly in gold, the largest claim on his purse is usually for the education of his children. In former days the Indian official could usually find an opening for his sons in some branch or other of the Indian service. For nominations to this class of employment he was rightly considered to have a preferential claim. For an exile without interest at home, or the means of finding an opening for them in business, this was indeed almost the only way of placing them out in life. But this avenue of employment has been closed. Practically all appointments to Indian public service are now to be gained only by open competition, and for the Anglo-Indian the only way of providing for his children is through these competitive examinations, involving a very expensive education, added to which, in the case of the Anglo-Indian, is the cost of finding for his children a home as well as a school. The care of English children whose parents are in India is a well-known source of profit and subsistence to a large class of people in England. Family charges absorb therefore a much larger proportion of the income of persons in India than of the corresponding class at home, a proportion ever increasing with the fall of the rupee, and the difficulty of making both ends meet grows ever harder, while to save a provision for the future is now for all but a few of the most highly paid officials well-nigh impossible. Insurance becomes more and more costly. Savings shrink almost from month to month. It matters not as regards this shrinkage whether the savings be remitted to England for investment or whether they be invested in silver and the interest remitted. The money has to be got home somehow. The present state of things, when a large part of the savings already made have been lost in this fall of the rupee, and when further savings tend to be still more unprofitable, cannot but tend to recklessness in living, and apart from the equitable claim which has come on the Indian Government to compensate their servants for the losses sustained by the general depreciation of salaries, they will be obliged to undertake some comprehensive measure for rehabilitating their position, if the public service is not to suffer degradation of character and efficiency. Whatever form the compensation may take, it must involve a charge on the revenue, already so heavily burdened by the fall in exchange.

The article continues:—

If the matter were not so serious, many of the disquisitions on the silver question would be simply amusing from the ingenuous avoidance by the writers of the most critical point at issue. One newspaper in the front rank not very long ago, after pronouncing against any State interference with the silver market, wound up with the sagacious remark that the only action necessary was for the Indian Government to revise its pecuniary relation with its servants in accordance with the altered value of silver relatively to gold. And the *Statist*, in a series of articles lately published on the subject, while expatiating on the benefits which it considers the trade—and by trade it means foreign trade—of India has gained by the fall of silver, and urges pursuance of the policy of *laissez faire* and to let silver find its proper level whatever that may mean, contributes not one single idea to the problem how the financial position of the Government of India is to be maintained under the extraordinary difficulty with which it is confronted. This the paramount consideration in the case, these writers in their easy style pass wholly by. Yet, if the falling rupee is conducive to the prosperity of the Indian trader, and according to these writers a sixpenny rupee should bring a commercial millennium, a further fall means financial ruin to the Indian Government. Trade may benefit, but the people who make their money by trade, and who protest against any positive action do not contribute to the taxes in proportion to their increasing prosperity. The bulk of the revenue is raised from a class whose interest in trade is indirect and remote; and this all are agreed upon who are conversant with India, that the limit of taxation has already been reached. Financial collapse would be a safer alternative than an attempt to raise the extra taxation necessary to cover the charge that would arise by a further fall of silver as great as that which has happened within the past six years.

This being the situation Sir George then comes to the question of the remedy? Failing international bimetallism, he urges again that the remedy lies in closing the mints and fixing the sale of Council bills—to which all remitters of silver would then be forced to resort—at the Secretary of State's own rates. The article proceeds:—

The subject was introduced to public notice by this Review fourteen years ago.* It is satisfactory to find that most of the objection advanced against the proposals at that time have been disposed of in the interval; the objection, for example, that this was a currency nostrum, as if the case was answered by a question-begging epithet of that sort, or, again, that it is not the business of a Government to tamper with exchange; the people who talked in this way having lost sight of the fact that the Indian Government not only "tempered" with exchange already, but was the largest bill-dealer in the Indian trade. It is, indeed, the bill transactions of the Government which are largely responsible for bringing down the rate. What was doubted at first is now generally admitted—that the measures is quite practicable, whether or not it may be expedient. One objection, indeed, has lately been raised again by high authority.

After answering Professor Foxwell's objection that such a measure would be encouraging the illicit coinage of rupees, an objection to which Sir George Chesney would assign no weight whatever, he goes on to consider another point:—

A more plausible objection is that which has been raised by those engaged in India, in the tea and other industries of the kind which are also carried on in China and Ceylon. The rupee wages, they argue, would not fall, at any rate in the first instance, from the rupee becoming appreciated with respect to uncoined silver; this may be admitted. The cost of the production of tea measured in rupees would therefore continue to be as great as it was, while it would represent a larger sterling cost than before the appreciation. In China and other silver-using countries, on the other hand, whose silver money would not be appreciated—in which countries, indeed, it is assumed, silver would probably fall in gold price in consequence of the closing of the Indian mints—the cost of production of the same commodity measured in sterling money would be lessened; thus the Indian tea-planter would be placed at a disadvantage with the competitor elsewhere.

Upon this it may be observed, that throughout the discussion which has taken place in the *Statist* and other papers, the writers deal with India as if that country were as sensitive as Lombard Street to any movement of the precious metals—as if a slight change in the value of the rupee, whether up or down, would be at once felt throughout the length and breadth of India. But the truth seems to be that, while changes in the rate of exchange have their natural effect upon those who deal with exchange business, and the rapid and frequent change in the rates is probably responsible for the present paralysis of Indian trade, India as a whole is absolutely insensible to these fluctuations. We have on this head a remarkable illustration. During the cotton famine of 1865, when an immense quantity of money, diverted from the United States, was poured into Western India, the price of cotton at Bombay rose three and four hundred per cent. and the prices of commodities generally, in the immediate vicinity of Bombay rose enormously in consequence, and also the rate of wages, not only amongst those engaged in the cotton trade, but in all branches of employment. These became, for the time, from two to three hundred per cent. higher than before; in fact a great industrial revolution took place; but the most remarkable thing about this revolution was its extremely localised character. Concurrently with this great change in the West prices and wages in the North of India were almost absolutely unaffected, and while the labourers in Bombay could command 2s. a day, the labourers in Oude were still getting from 3d. to 4d. And it seems reasonable to believe that if the exchange went up one or two pence, whether from natural causes or from the action of Government in raising the price of their bills and closing the mints for a time, no effect whatever would be produced on the people of India generally. They would not know that such a thing had happened, and the measure would have no effect on the value of the rupee or the price of silver over the face of the country. The amount of silver imported into India year by year forms an extremely small percentage of the total amount already in circulation, and only by very slow degrees does the increase find its way about the country and become distributed among the people. It is bought and sold for most part in very small sums, and the increase which does take place is but little more than that due to the normal increase in the population of the country. The amount of silver imported into India during 1891-92, and not coined, amounted to three and-a-half millions sterling (at ten rupees to the pound) or about *threepence per head* of the population; the amount of silver coined in the year was five and-a-half millions, or about 4½d. per head. These figures convey some idea of the necessarily small effect produced on that country generally by changes in the movement of silver due to variations in the rates of the bullion market, and may satisfy us that there is no danger of the measure proposed being felt by the people of India as a whole, still less of its causing them any inconvenience of provoking feeling of distrust. The contention of the tea-planters may be accepted, that a fall in silver is not accompanied by a fall in the gold price of the rupee might possibly place them at some disadvantage with the China tea-grower in this respect; but the interests of India as a whole must be the primary consideration. No class, indeed, has gained more by the peace and prosperity which our rule has spread over that country than the tea-planters: these benefit and the development of communications carried out by the Government have conferred an enormous advantage upon them over the tea-grower in China, and the benefit to the Indian tax-payer, as well as to the finances of its Government, from even a slight rise in the exchange rate, may be held to outweigh the disadvantage which a small percentage of additional cost of production might place on the Indian tea industry.

But, further, the assumption which underlies this part of the discussion—that raising the value of the rupee will involve a fall in the price of uncoined silver—is open to question. It is rash for either side to make assertions as to what will be the result of such a measure when dealing with a country so vast as India, with its enormous population, and their primitive habits and civilisation. But it is at least doubtful whether any such fall in silver would actually happen. The present fluctuation in the exchange value of the rupee, and the uncertainty which hangs over the future of the coin, have brought about the present paralysis in Indian foreign trade. And it is not unreasonable to believe that a definitive regulation of the exchange, by restoring confidence to English investors, would encourage that application of English capital to Indian enterprise of which India stands

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

GRAND SALE OF SURPLUS MUNICIPAL OFFICE FURNITURE, WATER TANKS, &c., &c.

By order of H. A. Acworth, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 1-30 p.m., at the Municipal Office, Esplanade Road, Fort, the whole of the surplus well-seasoned wood, teak and blackwood office furniture, &c., consisting of office and writing tables and desks (some of them with shelves, &c), pigeon holes, office chairs, stationary and record presses, cupboards, book cases, washhand stands, copying press, partitions, screens, hanging punkahs, sepoy benches, record racks, iron water tanks, drawing boards and tables, teak cabinets, purdhas, coir matting, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, January 25, 1893.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 2, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

18 bales grey shirtings.
5 " grey drills.
4 " green cambrics.
2 cases colored gagrapat.
1 case coloured flower velvet.
30 rolls wire fillet of sizes.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Gra'n and other Sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station, at Wari Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, January 25, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 26th inst., at 1p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 101, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, and English-made mahogany household furniture of the latest designs, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome Kaga and Satsuma vases, a first-rate iron-framed upright grand Piano by Gerald Adam, one French slate billiard table with balls, cues, &c., handsome Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian and Brussels carpet, first-rate oil paintings and oleographs, &c., the property of A. B. EASTON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods,

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong English-built dog-cart with a fast-trotting bay Arab pony and harness.
1 strong-built second-hand victoria with removeable coach box.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in capital order.
1 powerful bay Arab, aged, goes in single and double harness.
1 strong-built palanquin office shigram.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medow Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glass ware, handsome China and Japanese vases, Parian and Bronze figures, chandeliers, table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpets, &c., &c., the property of a gentleman.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 31st inst., at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Custom House, Fort, a lot of confiscated arms and ammunition, consisting of double and single barrel guns and rifles, powder flasks, powder and shot measures, walking sticks, revolvers, swords, gun springs, Bristol and wire brushes, &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

Bombay, January 25, 1893. BENNETT & Co.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

On FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Furniture Bazar, near the Crawford Market, the remaining stock-in-trade of Khoja Khakibhai Lakhamsey, furniture merchant closing his business, consisting of teak and black-wood furniture, new iron single and double bedsteads, per-ambulators, bentwood chairs, wire mattresses, &c.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Grant Road, opposite the Tramway Terminus, the valuable black and teakwood household furniture, glassware, a strong-built landau, one handsome light mail-phaeton built at Fort Coach Factory, one semi-grand Pianoforte, by Robt. Warnum & Co., London. Hink's lamps, Brussels carpets, &c., the property of a Gentleman.

The property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Beach Road, Bandora, in the bungalow of Mr. Jehangeerjee Rustomjee Mody, the valuable and handsome french-polished black and teakwood household furniture, rich glass-ware and crockery, Hink's lamps, handsome pictures, hand sewing machine, one Cantante Resonante cottage piano by Rose and Co., Brussels carpets, table ornaments, china flower vases, clocks, etc.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 4th February, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chinchpoogly Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, one sweet-toned mahogany semigrand Pianoforte by Collard and Collard, one handsome 18-stops American organ, a large English-made cooking stove with chimney, English-made brass bedstead, tiger cage, Hink's lamps, pictures, etc., the property of W. PURVIS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KOOMBARWADA, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

ON SATURDAY, the 4th day of February next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD &Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Gangbai, widow and executrix of the will of the late Thacker Lakhamsey Ookerda, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Hurjee Mehta and Dayabhai Hurjee (Insolvents) in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 20th day of May, 1889, and in the indenture of further charge, dated respectively, the 31st day of July, 1889, and 4th day of June, 1890, the following landed property, viz :—

All that piece of Government ground, with the messuage or dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the western side of Koombarwada, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 328 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2368, new No. 9910, old Survey Nos. 195, 223, and 5, and new Survey No. 4857, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under C. ward No. 7667, and Street Nos., 203, 208, and bounded on the east by the Koombarwada Street, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the property of Raja Ajoy, and on the south by the property of Daya Poonja, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE MATHERPACCADY ROAD AT MAZAGON.

On SATURDAY, the 11th day of February next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will (unless previously disposed of by private sale) sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Govind Ramjee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 20th day of March, 1891, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of leasehold land with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Matherpaccady Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 213 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Fajundar or Superior Lessor under No 100, and bounded on the west by the said Matherpaccady Road, on the east and north by the property of Gokuldas Madhowjee and on the south by the property of Govind Ramjee, which said messuages are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 110 and all other (if any) the hereditaments demised by an indenture of under-lease dated the 27th day of October, 1890, and expressed to be made between Baboorao Bhasker Keira and Krishnabai, his wife, and Bajee Bhasker Kira and Chandrabai, his wife, of the one part and the said Govind Ramjee of the other part, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the mortgagees.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs, Brown and Moir, Solicitors, for the mortgagees or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF LAND IN HUZARIA STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from the Administrator General as Administrator of the estate of the late Mariam Bebee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of February next, at 4 p.m. the undermentioned property, viz :—

All that piece of Government ground, together with the building materials standing and lying thereon, situate on the east side of Huzaria Street, in the sub-district of Bombay, without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 97 and four-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of land revenue under Collector's old No. 1220, new No. 2445, old Survey No. 285, and new Survey No. 3841, and assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 185, and Street No. 43, 45, 47, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by Huzaria Street aforesaid, on the north by the house of Ramail Soobedar, and on the South by the house of Mahomed Hoosein Agree.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few boxes Richard, Mathew & Co.'s Carlton Whisky, 11 years old, Price Rs. 40 per dozen.

A few dozen Bragg's charcoal biscuits, Price Rs. 5 an l 9 per dozen tins.

A few maps of the world on one side and of the United States on the other; accuracy certified by Dr. L. P. Brockett, Geographical Editor, Johnson's Universal Cyclopœdia, Price Rs. 5 each.

Bombay, January 25, 1893. CRAWFORD & Co.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of PICKED LENSES, of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 24.

WITH the return of political uneasiness with regard to the Egyptian question as indicated by the press telegrams published this morning, Consols in London declined ¼ per cent. yesterday, to 98 ; but French Rentes in Paris were one per cent. higher, at 97½. Bar Silver was unchanged in value in London, at 38½d. per oz. ; and 4 per cent. Rupee Securities were unaltered ; but, in New York, the metal was half-a-cent lower, at 83¾ cents per oz. ; demand Exchange on London having at the same time receded ¼ cent to 4·87½ dollars. The United States Treasury bought 650,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 84·50 cents. per oz. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged in London yesterday, at 108. The market rates of discount were unaltered. The exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2 9-16d.

The London periodical Skin Sales opened yesterday with the Skin Sale, Madras Skins having been firm and prices 1d. per lb. higher ; and Bombay Skins also firm at an advance of 1d. to 1½d. per lb. The number of Goat Skins offered at these sales is 890,000 ; and of sheep skins 820,000.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening ; Surats dull ; and Arrivals flat ; the total Sales having reached only 6,000 bales, without any East Indians. The price of spot Mid.-Americans remained at 5 3-16d., and quotations for Surats and Egyptians, as well as for American Arrivals, were all unaltered. The day's Imports were 15,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

Spot Cotton in New York was unchanged yesterday at 9⅜ cents ; but Futures for April were 7 points higher, at 9·66 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 15,000 bales, making this season's total compare as follows with those of the two previous years for the same time :—

	1893	1892	1891
Monday's Receipts	15,000	21,000	37,000
Two days' do.	25,000	40,000	75,000
Since 1st Sept. '92	3,991,000	5,296,000	5,114,000

Cotton has attracted very little attention here to-day, and only a small business has transpired ; but the tone of the market has been steady at previous quotations. The only purchase for exporters' account is 500 Bengals, at Rs. 232-5 ; while the Mills have taken 700 bales, made up of 400 ready new Julgaum, at Rs. 237-7½ ; 200 Bengals, at Rs. 209 ; and 100 Khangaum, at Rs. 248 per candy.

WHEAT has been quiet, with only a small export business passing, but quotations are unchanged for all descriptions.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent by shippers at previous rates generally, and in a steady market, but *Linseed* has further advanced half an anna per cwt to Rs. 8-0-6 to Rs. 8-3-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	10,300	bales.
Wheat	33,537	cwt.
Linseed	5,756	"
Rapeseed	3,647	"
Gingelly	12,713	"
Groundnuts	16,361	"
Castorseed	2,871	"
Rice	12,687	"

FREIGHTS are weak, and there is very little demand for tonnage in any position. A steamer for March-April loading has been fixed for Marseilles at 15s. per ton, with some concessions.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling, at 1s. 2 23-32d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 2¾d. for Demand, for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 2 29-32d. for three months' sight Credits ; but a moderate supply of Private Paper coming out, and there having been no enquiry for Bank Bills, rates here hardened in the middle of the day on the receipt of advices of slightly higher quotations from Calcutta. 1-32d. higher was generally quoted for Bank Bills, and Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 2 25-32d., for March-April transfer ; 1s 2 15-16d. being named for three months' sight Credits, at which the market closed steady.

Bank Bill on Demand ...	1s. 2 25-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...	1s. 2¾d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 2 27-32d.	"
Credits do. ...	1s. 2 15-16d.	"
Francs do. ...	1·57	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak to-day, and yesterday's advance has been lost. One hundred and four all round, was quoted both for money and the two accounts ; but, towards the close, an advance of 1-16d. per cwt. was attained in all positions, the final quotation having been 104 1-16. 100½ to 101, nominal, is still the rate for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES have been very quiet to-day, and beyond an advance of Rs. 2½ in Luckmidas ; of Rs. 5 each in Anglo-Indian, and Maneckji Petit Mill shares ; of Rs. 5 in New Berar Press shares ; of Rs. 5 in Treacher and Co. ; and of Rs. 2½ in Port Canning, at our revised quotations, we make no change in our list this evening.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	4⅛
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2½ per cent. Consols	98
3 per cent. Rentes	97¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	64¼
Bar Silver	38¼

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JAN. 23.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 23.

The Hall Line steamer Worsley Hall arrived here from Bombay via Marseilles this morning.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer La Seyne left Aden for Bombay via Kurrachee on Tuesday, the 24th instant, at 9 a.m.

The M.M. Co.'s steamer Amazone left Aden for Zanzibar on Tuesday, the 24th instant at 2 p.m.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer La Seyne reached Aden on Thursday, the 19th instant, at 8a. m.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer Australian left Aden for Europe on Sunday, the 22nd instant, at 1 a.m.

COLOMBO, JAN. 24.

O.-L. steamers Ophir from London and Oratava from Australia arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JANUARY 24.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.

Mauritius mail closes at Zanzibar, at noon on Monday, the 30th instant.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1893.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·870
Temperature of the Air	74·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·2
Dew Point	63·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·707
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 4 a.m. next day	84·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	65·0
General Directions of Wind*	N, NNE, E, WSW, W,
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	139

*From midnight to midnight.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending January 14, 1893.)

DESCRIPTION.	1893.	1892.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	49,031	49,442	..	411	..	9,401
Goods	49,650	51,013	..	4,383	..	25,431
Other earnings	5,456	5,195	261	..	..	461
Weekly total	1,04,147	1,06,630	..	4,533	..	..
Aggregate ..	1,92,459	2,27,755	..	..	..	35,29

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

GRIEVE—MORGAN—December 20, at S.S. Peter and Paul's Golaiming, Surrey, by the Rev. Leonard H. Burrows, Vicar, John Grieve, Cochin, Malabar Coast, to Ella Mason, eldest daughter of the late Deputy Surgeon-General William Henry Morgan (Retired), Indian Medical Service.

KARACHI.

DEATH.

PENNOCK—January 22, at Karachi, Martin George Lovell, fifth son of the late A. S. L. Pennock, aged 29.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1893.

IF it be true that campaigns are won by the soldiers' legs, and not by their arms, the Transport Department which feeds them on the march, as well as supplying them with ammunition on the day of battle, is the most important of all. The branch of the military art which has to deal with the moving and supplying of armies, and is known as Logistics, is that which alone renders strategy possible. In the Europe of the present day railways simplify the task of the Quarter-Master-General, and render him comparatively independent of baggage animals, though even in that favoured quarter of the world they cannot be altogether dispensed with. But in Asia they can not be dispensed with at all, and never can be, unless belligerents are content to limit their operations to the immediate vicinity of the strategic railways. It is true that Russia and India have built and are in a position to build at the rate of a hundred miles a month. But any limitation of the field of operations is, in the nature of things, impossible. In war the unexpected is what almost invariably happens, and the fact that railway lines render certain positions easily accessible to reinforcements is sufficient to make an enemy pass by on the other side. If we have a war beyond the frontier our forces will not remain at Chaman ; they must have transport trains to carry provisions and ammunition through the mountainous regions beyond. Even the small expeditions, which are of annual recurrence, require considerable transport. Only two years ago the then Quarter-Master-General, Sir James Brown, directed attention to the necessity of instructing the troops in transportloading and the management of animals—"an important part of a soldier's duty," which, he added, the reports on field operations had led Lord Roberts to conclude had been neglected. Captain Wickham, Assistant Commissary-General, has recently published a book on Military Transport in India, in which he brings together and expands the notes and memoranda used as an aide-memoire when instructing transport classes during the last ten years. The details discussed have, it is stated, in almost every instance come under the author's personal notice, and they afford not only useful information to the transport officer qualifying for the efficient performance of onerous and responsible duties, but give the general reader an excellent idea of what the exigencies of war, viewed on its more prosaic side, are really like.

The officers and men of the Indian Transport Department when away from railways are as dependant on mules poneys, camels, elephants, and bullocks as a coachman is upon horses ; without them they would have to convey loads on their heads like Zanzibar porters. At the present moment there are eighteen thousand transport mules in India—an immense advance on the number kept on foot before the Penjdeh scare. Captain Wickham has good warrant in past experience for saying that unless proper attention be paid to the instruction of officers and men in the management of those eighteen thousand mules, in two months after the outbreak of war they will have dwindled to ten thousand, while the transport veterinary hospitals are crowded with broken down mules. Eighteen thousand trained and seasoned mules are however looked after by men accustomed to the work and not wholly inefficient. But when war breaks out another twenty-five thousand mules must be procured from all parts of the country and from abroad. Where are the drivers for those twenty-five thousand to come from ? What will be the proportion of these improvised mules in hospital before the end of the first month ? The Commander-in-Chief has had brought to his notice by the officers commanding in recent transfrontier expeditions "the general want of knowledge displayed by the troops in the loading and management of animals." Matters will be far worse when the number of animals is more than doubled, and there is a paucity of competent drivers to take charge of them. It is with a view to supply a remedy beforehand for such a state of things that selected Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates are put through a six weeks' course of instruction in the care and management of transport animals ; and it is to supplement their necessarily brief and hasty instruction that Captain Wickham has written the book we have just named. It is recommended by the author that the lectures given to these pupils should be illustrated by three specimens of each description of transport animal classed according to the scale of size ; elephants ; camels ; yaboo—the big Northern pony ; mule ; pony, bullock, donkey. One of each should be a sound, well-bred, stout short-legged animal ; the other two should illustrate different defects which should be compared with the good points. Thousands of animals free from all bad points can not be looked for ; what is indispensable is that the animals shall be strong and serviceable, and not liable to break down in war time. The elephant is expensive to keep except in countries where there is abundance of forest, and he can browse on the branches and leaves of trees. He cannot stand extreme cold, and is therefore useless as a transport animal in Afghanistan, Central Asia, or Persia, even were suitable food to be found in those regions. It is otherwise in Burmah, Assam, and in parts of Southern India, where there is good grazing and the cost of keep is inconsiderable, little grain being required. There is an advantage in employing elephants as baggage animals in such countries for they carry large loads and occupy less depth in column than other animals. Good mahouts who have learned from tradition how to take care of elephants may be trusted ; but the mahouts of the present day have degenerated, and it is therefore, necessary that the transport officers should have some knowledge of the animal. The elephant requires not only a large amount of fodder but several hours "to fill himself up with it," and then sleep undisturbed. He is heir to all the ills that much flesh is heir to, liable to chills. Rheumatism, debility, liver, indigestion, dropsy—all these mark him for their own, and he suffers besides from exposure to the sun. He requires quinine and iron as tonics when out of sorts. Before the late Mr. Sanderson invented the new Government saddle he was a martyr to sores on the back and suffered from pressure on the spine. The male elephant made himself such a nuisance from musth—an attack of which lasts from six weeks to a month—that the Government will not now buy any more males. The elephant cannot jump ; a ditch six feet wide, and as many deep brings him up short ; that is a good thing to know when closely pursued, as Private Mulvany was by "My Lord the Elephant." Once pricked with a spear a musth elephant will recover his composure on being shown the weapon afterwards.

The Anti-Opium Society should note that the myrmidons of the Government of India give an elephant who is down on his luck three ounces of opium under the make-believe that it is a necessary medicine. However it is satisfactory to hear from the author that almost all the elephantine diseases enumerated are preventible, being due chiefly to bad management and want of cleanliness. The camel is, even more than the elephant, the victim of atrociously bad management. In the last Afghan War we lost 40,000 camels ; in the Nile Campaign 4,000 out of a total of 7,000. Other nations are not more careful ; Skobeloff in the campaign of 1880, in Central Asia, contrived to lose 12,246 out of 12,596 ; the French in Algeria ; and the Italians in their African Colony have had very similar experience. When a soldier who has not the slighest idea of what a camel requires or can do is placed in charge of several, and has under him a number of lazy coolies who know no more about their charges than he does, it need excite no surprise that camels are left with the loads on their backs for a whole fortnight, that they are left without water for days, and without food for a week, and that they then lie down and die. This is not the way the Arabs treat their camels, which Mahomed declared to be the best of all God's gifts to men. They have not been a success as transport animals. Yet for military transport in Asia as in Africa they are indispensable, and it is well worth while to teach officers and soldiers how to treat them and keep them alive. The pony is a useful animal for pack or draft, and though a failure in the Afghan War owing to bad treatment, the author regards it as certain that he will have to be tried again under better conditions in the next war. Gwalior and Jeypore have organised a pony transport train for the Imperial Defence Force. In the Soudan the 19th Hussars rode ponies and showed what they can do when properly cared for by men accustomed to horses. Of course, the chief dependence must be upon the mule which has inherited from his father the donkey marvellous capacity of endurance, and is able to stand extremes of climate. The writer impresses upon his readers, however, that even a mule is made of flesh and blood, and that there is a limit to his power of resisting the effects of neglect and ill-treatment. The special value of Captain Wickham's useful and comprehensive book is that it shows how transport animals of all kinds—from the elephant to the bullock and the donkey—should be treated, so as to live through the privations inseparable from compaigning.

THE British Government appears to have at one moment contemplated sending a large military force to Egypt and telegrams were sent to Malta and Cyprus, which, it is said, elicited the reply that the requisite number of troops can be landed at Port Said in sixty hours. Probably the telegram directed the local military authorities to be in readiness to despatch troops so that they may be landed if required at the Port mentioned in that number of hours. Directions to intercept troops homeward bound for India, and send them to Egypt seem to have been also contemplated, but apparently that measure has not been considered necessary. A slight increase in the small number of British troops is deemed sufficient. Lord Cromer has been instructed to inform the Khedive that this step has for its object the protection of the European in Egypt. The despatch of the Mediterranean Squadron to Alexandria is reported to have been in contemplation, and to have been abandoned on the representation of General Grenfell and General Milner that such a demonstration was not necessary. It is evident that a good deal of alarm prevailed in certain quarters. There is no indication of any fresh development either in Egypt or in Europe. We may hope that the excitement will subside as rapidly as it arose. This expectation is justified by the news from Constantinople that the Porte regards the "compromise" effected by the appointment of Riaz Pasha as satisfactory, and does not intend to enter any protest. The Egyptian crisis has apparently had the effect of throwing the Panama scandals into the background. No mention has been made of that recently absorbing topic since Fakhri Pasha passed across the stage as the Premier of a day.

WE are glad to find from the Nagasaki paper that Captain Browne, of the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Ravenna, has been acquitted of blame in regard to the collision of his vessel with the Japanese cruiser Chishima-kan. The commander of the cruiser in question gave his evidence before the Naval Court of Inquiry, but the pilot who was in charge of her was not allowed by his Government to be present, though he had been submitted to a rigid cross-examination by the Japanese authorities, and the British Consul requested his attendance. Captain Browne was asleep just before the collision, and was aroused by the engines stopping and the blast of the steam whistle. Running on deck, he was met by the P. and O. Company's Japanese pilot, who greeted him with the news "We have run down a man-of-war ; this ship all right, I think." Mr. E. W. Browne, the chief officer, was on the Ravenna's bridge at the time of the accident and the vessel was steaming at about twelve and a-half knots an hour. The pilot was with him, and directing the ship's course by the land and the lights in sight. After making out the island of Naboshima, Mr. Browne noticed a bright light a little to the right, westward of the Tarushima light—on the starboard bow. Just before they got abeam of Naboshima, he made out a red side light, under the mast-head light and he told the pilot of it. They agreed that it was a steamer approaching, and the helm was ported ten degrees, subsequently another five degrees being added. This should have brought her clear, and to have gone further would have put the vessel's head too close to land, which was then only half-a-mile away. Lieut Kabukari Makoto, the master of the Chishima-kan, on his part, declares that when he saw the Ravenna he ordered his ship to be put fifteen degrees to starboard. Shortly afterwards he lost sight of the Ravenna's green light, and did not see it again until the collision was inevitable. Assuming both statements to be scrupulously accurate, the only explanation of the casualty is that the steering gear of one or the other ship was defective. There is no reason to believe that the Ravenna suffered from this defect, but unfortunately for the Chishima, her record was such as was calculated to destroy all confidence in her. The Court, in finding the captain, officers, and pilot free of all blame, returned the only verdict possible in the absence of the evidence of the Chishima's pilot. The only really regrettable feature of the evidence is that given by the Chishma's pilot to the effect that, though he did not think so, some of his people considered there had been a delay in sending out boats from the Ravenna to look for the survivors.

THE progress of the Postal Life Insurance and Monthly Allowance Scheme is so exceedingly discouraging that it is difficult to imagine why Government does not either abolish it altogether or make some arrangement with one of the existing Assurance Companies to take it over and relieve them of the expense and trouble of managing it. Every year the evidences of the unappreciativeness of the Government Telegraph and Postal employés are more apparent, for each succeeding year the number of new policies decreases. Last year's total was a hundred and fifty-seven, as against a hundred and sixty-eight the previous year. Out of a total of over forty-six thousand servants of all grades only eleven hundred and eleven, or two and two-fifth per cent., had insured their lives. As has been observed in former years, what little providence has manifested itself in the two departments has been among the higher grades where provident habits are not so imperatively necessary. For several years past there had been no progress in the direction of monthly allowances, but in the year under report three new contracts were entered into, and this gives a total of six only, representing in all monthly payments of a hundred and twenty-eight rupees and eight annas. More than two-thirds of the assured are Postal servants, the remainder belonging to the Telegraph service. The total realisation during the year on account of premiums on both old and new policies amounted to a little over sixty-five thousand rupees, three thousand in excess of the previous year, while thirty-eight policies, representing a gross assurance of forty-two thousand rupees, either lapsed or were surrendered or cancelled. The parental solicitude which the Government shows, towards its servants is practically thrown away.

WILLIAM FREDERICK CAMPBELL, second Baron Stratheden and Campbell, whose death is recorded, was the eldest son of the first Baroness Stratheden and the first Lord Campbell. Born in 1824, he succeeded his mother in 1860 and his father in 1861. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, he became Member for the Borough of Cambridge in 1847 and retained the seat until 1852. In 1859-60, he represented Harwich. The barony of Stratheden was created with remainder to the heirs male of the first baroness by Lord Campbell, who received his own title for official services and died as Lord High Chancellor. The new peer is the Hon. Hallyburton George, a former Bengal Civilian.

No further details of the loss of the Messageries Maritimes steamer Niemen have been received here ; but it is known that there was no loss of life, and that the vessel is a total wreck. The Niemen left Pondicherry for Colombo on Friday last and went ashore on Sunday morning twenty miles to the south of Trincomalee. The Niemen was unknown in Bombay waters, being employed on the Messageries Company's Ceylon, China, and Jap

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SERIOUS ASPECT OF THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

IMPORTANT BRITISH MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

The British Government have decided to slightly increase the number of British troops stationed in Egypt, and, it is believed, that preparations are complete for a large increase, should it be found necessary.

Lord Cromer has been instructed to inform the Khedive that this step is necessary for the protection of the Europeans in Egypt.

The War Office telegraphed to the authorities in Malta and Cyprus to intercept the troops coming from India, and received the reply that it is possible to land the required number of troops at Port Said in sixty hours.

It is reported that a demonstration by the British Mediterranean Squadron was contemplated, but it was abandoned as being unnecessary by Generals Grenfell and Milner, in consultation with the War Office.

OPINIONS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

The recent compromise effected at Cairo has been well received by the Porte, which contemplates making no protest.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

The papers are unanimous in their approval of the decision arrived at by the Government in view of the situation in Egypt and say that the Khedive is solely to blame in the matter.

The *Daily News* says that when Cairo is imperilled we are under a solemn obligation to interfere for the protection of life and property. It is a duty that Britain owes to the Egyptians as well as to the Great Powers.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR EGYPT.

LATER.

The second battalion of the South Lancashire Regiment, now stationed at Malta, have been ordered to Egypt immediately.

The first battalion of the Black Watch Regiment from Gibraltar on their way to Mauritius have been also ordered to Egypt.

The increase in the Army of Occupation will for the present be limited to two battalions.

ANOTHER DYNAMITER RELEASED.

Callan, who was sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude in 1887 in connection with the explosion at the Tower, has been released.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Lord Stratheden and Campbell.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 24.

The s. s. Oriental, with the mails of the 13th instant, the left here for Bombay at midnight, and the s. s. Himalaya for Colombo and Australia at the same time.

FIELD-FIRING OPERATIONS IN POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 24.

The field-firing of the Field Artillery and Infantry was carried out to-day in a highly satisfactory manner, several ladies on horseback being among the spectators. General Blundell's force was entrenched in a strong position between Temple Hill and Lohogaon, three field batteries being in centre of the line with Colonel Morse's brigade on the right and Colonel Mander's brigade and the divisional battalions on the left with another field battery and mountain battery on the left of the divisional battalions attacking. The enemy were represented by screens and dummies, of which there was a goodly display. The dummy guns of the battery of the imaginary enemy were placed on slopes of the hill eastward about 2,700 yards away from the defenders' position with four large eight-feet screens close by representing battalions of Infantry in column. These formed a target at which the defenders' artillery fired and judging of the results as shown by a subsequent examination of these screens and dummies, the Artillery brigade which was under the command of Colonel Kaye, R.H.A., made some remarkably good shooting. Several of the enemy's dummy guns were completely burnt down, and were badly knocked about, while four screens were a mass of holes, nearly four hundred hits on these screens were made. There were some dummy batteries on the ridge but on these the Artillery were not permitted to fire. They however, came under the fire of the infantry, but did not suffer very much. The enemy's infantry was represented by three successive lines of screens, two feet high, the farthest line which was about 900 yards from the defenders' position was fired on at first; the second line, distance about 600 yards, the next; and the third line, distance from 350 to 500 yards, last. There was an independent firing against these nearer screens on the left flank of the enemy, which showed the following hits:—On the first line, farthest away, which only had four screens, 30 feet by 2 feet, there were 119 hits. In the second line which had eighteen targets on the left flank 213 hits; and in the third line, thirty-eight targets, 564 hits. The fire discipline was particularly good. Firing ceased soon after 11 o'clock; much interest was manifested in the working of the Maxim Nordenfelt guns belonging to the K. O. Yorkshire Light Infantry, and other ordinary Nordenfelt guns. Machine guns were not brigaded on this occasion as they were last year. Their Excellencies the Governor and Commander-in-Chief rode round to see what damage had been done to the dummies, and subsequently the whole of the troops marched-past. The march-past was led off by General Blundell and staff, behind whom came the cavalry brigade under Colonel Stevens, viz., the L Battery R. H. A., the 2nd Bombay Lancers, and the Poona Horse, then came an Artillery brigade, under Colonel Kaye, R. H. A., the 26th, the 27th, the 36th, and the 72nd Field Batteries, R.A., and No. 6 Bombay Mountain Battery, followed by the Sappers and Miners and two Infantry Brigades. Colonel Morse's brigade consisted of the K. O. Royal Lancashire Regiment, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, and the 8th and 13th Bombay Infantry. Colonel Mander's brigade was made up of the Lancashire Fusiliers, the Worcester Regiment, the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, and the 25th Bombay Rifles, Divisional Battalions of the K. O. Yorkshire Light Infantry, and the 10th Bombay Light Infantry under Colonel Heath brought up the rear troops, marched-past only once, and returned to their respective camps. Considering the nature of the ground the march-past was admirably executed, the men marching very steadily indeed. The K. O. Yorkshire Light Infantry has now returned to the rest camp the 10th Bombay Light Infantry to its lines in Poona, the Lancashire Fusiliers, the Worcester Regiment, and the 25th Rifles will return to Poona to-morrow, leaving their present camp at Yerrowda standing for the Royal Lancaster Regiment and the 8th Bombay Infantry, who will move from Lohogaon to Yerrowda on Thursday. The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment will move into Kirkee on Thursday and the 13th Bombay Infantry to Poona on the same day.

ARCHDUKE FRANZ FERDINAND IN HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JAN. 24.

His Imperial and Royal Highness Archduke Franz Ferdinand left Tandur this morning after three days' shikar. The party failed to bag any big game. The special train arrived at Hyderabad at ten this morning. The station was gaily decorated, and H. H. the Nizam's troops lined the principal thoroughfares. His Highness the Nizam, Sir Asman Jah, and Hyderabad nobles, the Resident, Civil Servants, and Officers of the Hyderabad Contingent, were present on the platform to welcome his Imperial Highness. The 21st Hussars supplied Field Officers' escort. The Archduke was cordially welcomed by his Highness and the Resident, and after inspecting the guard-of-honour the Imperial party drove off in state carriages to Busheer Bagh Palace, the Residency of the Minister, where his Imperial Highness will stay whilst in Hyderabad. The Archduke was accompanied to the Palace by H. H. the Nizam, the Resident, and the Minister; and on arrival salutes were fired. At one o'clock the Archduke received a visit from H. H. the Nizam when the Officers commanding the Secunderabad District were present with their staffs. His Highness was attended by the Minister and the principal nobles. The Resident received H. H. the Nizam, and conducted him to the presence of his Imperial Highness. At the close of th interview attar and pan were presented. At four in the afternoon the Archduke returned the visit of H. H. the Nizam, and four principal officers of State conducting the Imperial party to H. H. the Nizam's Palace. Salutes were fired and the usual formalities gone through. At the conclusion of this visit there was an elephant procession through the city, which was an imposing and interesting sight. In the evening his Imperial Highness dined with H. H. the Nizam at Chowmahala Palace, where there was also a select party, including the Resident and about seventy other guests. Colonel Nevill, Commander-in-Chief of the Nizam's Forces and at one time Officer in the Austrian Army, has been attached to the Archduke's Staff during his visit at Hyderabad.

THE TICCA GHARRY STRIKE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 24.

The ticca gharry strike still continues, greatest inconvenience is being experienced. The men on strike have assumed an aggressive attitude, and a strong force of European and Native police are put on special duty for watching them.

CLOSURE OF INDIAN MINTS FOR COINING SILVER.

The President of the Indian Currency Association convened a public meeting, at the Town Hall, on Friday next, to consider, and, if approved, pass a resolution calling on the Government to close the mint to public coinage of silver.

CHANGES IN THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Adams, Superintendent of Telegraphs and Personal Assistant to the Director-General, retires on 4th February. Mr. Hullah from Agra succeeds him. Mr. Lane, Deputy Director-General of Telegraphs, takes furlough for eight months in April; Mr. Reynolds officiating. Mr. Melhuish acts for Mr. Reynolds.

THE DUFFERIN FUND.

The annual meeting of the Dufferin Fund has been fixed for the 16th February, H. E. the Viceroy presiding.

LORD HAWKE'S TEAM IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 24.

Immense crowds gather daily to see the exciting game, which is to be the test of what the second match will be; and accordingly the betting runs high. At 11-30 to-day the play was resumed with Jackson and Gibson, the not-outs of yesterday who faced the bowling of Pike and Gray. Pike opened the over which Gibson hit for four, both players next contributed four, and runs came freely till the board indicated 60 up. At 70 they still kept company, and just as Jackson was well set he was clean bowled by Elliott for 22. Hill then entered, and with Gibson secured a pair of fours and five. (Score: 90 for 4) Fine play followed amidst shouts of spectators till Gibson received a yorker, off Wintour, and retired with a creditable score of 35. Wright then partnered Hill, who after brilliantly contributing a succession of five and fours soon lost his new companion for a single run. Foljambe next came in but his career was cut short for two by a ball hitting him off the pad. Maclean now joined Hill and soon pushed the score up to 130. Elliott, however soon bowled Maclean for 14. (Score: 136 for 8.) Heseltine joined Hill, and the excitement at this stage increased apace. Big figures became the order of the day. Heseltine was, however, shortly disposed of for 14, when the score stood at 173. Leatham, the last man, then partnered Hill till runs ran high, and the telegraph showed 200 up. Soon, however, the bell rang for tiffin and the first innings of the Visitors closed for 225 runs.

The Upper India team next went in; and commenced their second innings at 2-30 p.m., sending Kirwan and Smith to face the bowling of Hornsby and Jackson. The first ball resulted in two leg-byes. After Kirwan made a good cut, off Jackson, for four runs, Hornsby took Smith's bails clean off mid-wicket for 0. Wyndham then joined Kirwan. At this stage Kirwan gave a good catch, which was missed. He then hit Hornsby's ball for 3 runs, when Wyndham was run out for a total of 4. Elliot then partnered Kirwan, and very soon settled down. The runs came freely, and the game became more lively till Elliot gave an easy catch to Heseltine, after having compiled 15. Troup then joined Kirwan, and in a short while Kirwan's centre wicket was taken by Hornsby, for a score of 13. Wintour partnered Troup, and retired after making 1. Chesney then went to the wickets, and soon after Troup was caught by Hornsby for 1. Gray joined Chesney, these two ran up the score to 50, when Chesney was bowled by Hornsby. Rickets followed, and shortly after Maclean accepted a splendid catch from Gray for 11. Pike, the next man, went in, when after scoring 3 the telegraph showed 60. A succession of twos and threes soon brought the score to 80, when Rickets was bowled by Hill for 11. Paterson, the last man, was then sent in, and after a good play was bowled clean by Hornsby for 1, leaving Pike, not out, for 17. The total score stood at 92 runs. The Visitors commenced their second venture by sending in Hill and Hornsby. Hill opened his account by a boundary hit for 4 runs, Hornsby following suit; and a second single soon after, making 10. Lord Hawke's team thus won the match by ten wickets and two runs. The following are the scores:—

LORD HAWKE'S ELEVEN.

1st Innings.

Mr Hornsby, b Pike	12
Mr Wright, c Smith, b Gray	1
Mr Gibson, b Wintour	35
Mr Vernon, c and b Pike	9
Mr Jackson, b Elliot	22
Mr Hill, not out	61
Mr H J Wright, b Elliot	1
Mr Foljambe, b Elliot	2
Mr Maclean, b Elliot	14
Mr Heseltine, b Elliot	14
Mr Leatham, b Wintour	36
Extras	17
Total	225

UPPER INDIA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr Rogers-Smith, b Foljambe	24	b Hornsby	0
Mr Pike, b Jackson	7	not out	17
Mr Troup, c and b Jackson	0	c and b Hornsby	1
Mr Wintour, b Jackson	11	c and b Hornsby	1
Mr Rickets, b Jackson	0	b Hill	11
Mr Wyndham, c Wright, b Hornsby	22	run out	4
Mr Chesney, b Jackson	27	b Hornsby	7
Mr Gray, c Foljambe, b Hill	17	c Maclean, b Foljambe	11
Mr Elliott, not out	15	c Heseltine, b Jackson	15
Rev Mr Kirwan, l-b-w, b Hill	0	b Hornsby	13
Mr Paterson, b Hill	0	b Hornsby	1
Byes	17	Extras	11
Total	140	Total	82

There will be no play on Thursday. The match between Lord Hawke's team and the Sind Eleven will be played at Lahore on the 23rd, 24th, and 25th February. The home team will probably be selected from:—Captain Bonham Carter, R.E.; Lieutenants Southey and Harold, 1st Beluchis; Lieutenant Lowndes, Royal Dublin Fusiliers; Lieutenant Mackenzie, Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps; Lieutenant Leslie, R. E.; Captain Wynne, R. A.; and Messrs. Contractor, Dustoor, Khumbatta, Majans, Billimoria, Dadabhoy, Gullis, Fardy, Pennock, Strip, Platel, Hoonahan, Richer, Rozare, and Geary.

OPERATIONS IN LUSHAI LAND.

On Sunday last the final operations against Lalluovas began; almost all the villages of any importance on the western side of South Lushai will be visited. About fifty guns were taken out of the district, and all necessary rations for further movements collected. Three or four villages which were imagined to be too far off will be visited now. Coolies have been sent into Lungleh to work on the post there. Knolkoma, the leading man in the late disturbances, has had a large portion of his village transferred to Lalcheyma, a friendly chief, and will be fined a gun for each house beyond a certain fixed number. Laltoma, on the approach of Lieutenant West's party, bolted after having first burnt his village. For this he was punished by having 400 maunds of rice taken or destroyed, though apparently his first intention was to create a disturbance and several of his men with guns were seen sneaking round the camp. Yet at last their hearts failed them and nothing came of it. There are now nearly 400 men collected at Lalluovas, and is hoped that the mild policy adopted in Western Lushai will have effect when they visit Kairuma in the east, and that the result will be equally satisfactory and bloodless.

H. H. MAHARAJAH SCINDIA.

The departure of H. H. Maharajah Scindia from Calcutta has been delayed till Saturday.

ABOLITION OF PRESIDENCY COMMANDS.

The Home Government is seriously inclined to reopen the question of the abolition of Presidency Commands, which was shelved out nearly two years ago by Lord Cross in spite of strong representations from the Government of India.

THE RELEASE OF EGAN.

THE *Fortnightly Review* of December contains an article by Mr. J. E. Redmond, pointing out that Daly and Egan were sentenced and imprisoned under the Treason Felony Act and not under the Explosives Act; that Daly was according to the statement of the Chief of Police in Birmingham the victim of a plot of the Irish police, and that Egan was admitted by Sir Henry James and the presiding Judge to stand in a different category from the other prisoners tried at the time. To substantiate this view extracts are given from the Judge's summing up.

Let us see, writes Mr. Redmond, what were the offences for which Daly, Egan, and the others were convicted. Upon this matter there is widespread misapprehension in England. There are, according to the return presented to Parliament on the motion of Mr. Parnell last year, sixteen of these Irish prisoners at Chatham and Portland prisons. Of these, all, with one exception, were sentenced to penal servitude for life, and the solitary exception was in the case of James Egan, whose sentence was twenty years. Twelve of these prisoners were convicted in 1883, two in 1884, and two in 1885.

In his charge to the grand jury of the County of Warwick on July 30, 1884, the learned Judge, Mr. Justice Hawkins, said:—

There were three names only in the calendar to which he thought it necessary to call their attention. They were the names of men who were charged with a very serious crime and were described in the calendar as James Francis Egan, John Daly, and William McDonnell, and the charge against them was that on the 11th April, and on divers other days before that day, at the borough of Birmingham, they did feloniously compass, invent, devise, and intend to deprive and depose the Queen from the style, honour, and Royal name of the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom in order by force and constraint to compel her to change her measures in councils, and in order to intimidate and overawe both Houses of Parliament, and such composing machinations, inventions, devices, and intentions, did express with and declare by divers overt acts, contrary to the statutes. That was a very grave offence, which was popularly known as treason-felony. Treason-felony was created by an Act passed in the year 1848. The third section of that Act provided that any person within the United Kingdom who should seek to deprive the Queen or her successors to the Imperial Crown, or levy war against her or her heirs or successors in any part of the United Kingdom, in order, by restraint, to compel her or them to change their measures in council or to put in force any restraint upon, or intimidate the Houses of Parliament, or stir any foreigner in the United Kingdom, or any other of her Majesty's dominions, or should commit any overt dead, every such person should be guilty of felony, and being convicted should be liable to punishment prescribed by the Act. Under that Act the three persons whose names he had mentioned would be charged before the jury on the Bill that would be presented to them.

These words put it beyond doubt that both Daly and Egan were indicted and tried, not for any dynamite offence, but for treason.

The learned Judge who tried the case plainly intimated that in his view Egan stood in a different position on the evidence from the other prisoners.

When a verdict of guilty upon all the counts of the indictment was brought in against Egan the following conversation occurred between Mr. Justice Hawkins and the jury:—

His Lordship: Do I understand that you find Egan and Daly guilty of the whole indictment.

The Foreman: Yes.

His Lordship: Do you find with reference to Egan, that he had an intention to carry out the objects of the conspiracy by means of these dynamite bombs? These bombs are found in the possession of Daly. What I want to know is whether you find Egan was a party to these bombs being prepared, and intended that the conspiracy should be carried out by the use of them?

The Foreman: We are of opinion he was conspiring.

His Lordship: To carry out by means of this sort of weapon—

The Foreman: Yes.

His Lordship: You are all of that opinion?

The Jury: We are.

The view taken by the Judge, which is plain enough from the foregoing, was made plainer still when he was delivering judgment.

Dealing with Egan, he said:—

As for Egan, although the jury had rightly come to the conclusion that he was a party to the conspiracy, and although he (the Judge) was satisfied that he had been since 1873 inclusive, in correspondence with others in treasonable practices, yet he believed the prisoner was not so steeped in crime as Daly. If Egan had been found dealing with the murderous weapons found on Daly he would have received the same sentence as his companion in the dock. There was a shadow of a doubt in Egan's favour.

This is a plain intimation, Mr. Redmond continues, that in the view of the learned Judge, though Egan had been properly convicted of Yenianism, there was at least "a shadow of a doubt" as to his ever having had any connection whatever with dynamite. It is as dynamitards, and not merely as Fenians, these men are still being punished, and I find it impossible to understand the delay which has occurred in the release of James Egan. In the debates in Parliament Mr. Mathews and Sir William Harcourt both admitted that his case was deserving of an early reconsideration, yet he is still wearing his life out in Portland.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental, with the English mails of the 13th inst., left Aden at midnight, yesterday. The Oriental, which communicated at Aden with the Himalaya, brings the following passengers:—

From London:—Mr. Hanna, Mr. G. Seawright, Mr. Butterworth and man-servant, Mr. Hanna, Miss Annie Nalder, Mr. J. J. Welch, Ahmed Khan, Mr. and Mrs. Newnham, Mr. H. Coxon, Mr. Phelps, Mr. Church, Mr. Johnson, Mrs. Johnson, Miss Statter, Dr. T. Whitehouse, Mr. R. A. Scott, Mr. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Warburton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stiven, child, and maid, Mrs. Schronberg, Nurse Dwyer, Mr. Syed Zain Belgrami.

From Brindisi:—Mr. R. Valentine Reid, Mr. H. B. Saunders, Capt. and Mrs. A. W. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Weir, Mr. H. Barker, Mrs. Gould, Mr. R. Clegg, Major and Mrs. Hickson, Surg.-Lieut.-Col. H. B. Purves, Rev. R. R. Harrison.

For Madras (via Bombay):—Mr. J. S. Sealy, Mr. D. A. Stuart.

For Kurrachi (via Bombay):—Mrs. Cunliffe and two children, Mrs. A. K. Macpherson, daughter, and son, Miss C. Voysey, Mr. March, and Mr. Phelps.

THE Durbar Room at Osborne, where Princess Beatrice intends to have theatricals in January, is the finest part of the palace. It is decorated after a very rich style in papier mache, carton-pierre, and fibrous plaster, and the work is by an artist from the Punjab named Ram Singh. The ceiling is of very elegant design with crossed beams, and recessed and ornamented panels between. There is a gallery for the band at one end, and at the other the stage will be erected.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 6.

THE Ameer Abdur Rahman Khan is, we know, careful to make himself acquainted with all that is written about him in the English press, and as some mischief might possibly be caused if it were supposed at Kabul that the article, entitled "England and the Ameer" in this morning's issue of the *Standard*, is a reflection of the views entertained by the India Office generally it may be advisable to prevent such an impression getting abroad. The long communication is, I have every reason to believe in no sense officially inspired, in fact it merely expresses the personal opinions of the writer, whoever he may be. It is not for me to speculate as to his identity, nor is the matter of much importance, but I shall doubtless be right if I conclude that he has no connection with the Public Service. He evidently intends what he has written on the Afghan situation to be a counterblast to the article in one of this month's reviews from the pen of Sir Lepel Griffin, which, perhaps, gave the Afghan ruler, who is not without his faults, rather more than his due, and thereby afforded the *Standard* contributor an opportunity for putting forward his somewhat ill-considered estimate of the Ameer's relations with the British Government.

Considering that we are so close to the commencement of the Parliamentary session it is surprising how dull politics are. One reason may be that no politicians of note, either Ministerialists or Unionists in town; but next week Mr. Gladstone will be back from Biarritz, and then the inanity of this unusually empty recess will pass away. Absolutely nothing is known outside the Cabinet respecting the Home Rule scheme, which I believe has not yet been drafted, and all forecasts of the measure are based upon pure conjecture. Sir Edward Reed has rather dropped out of notice and Mr. Labouchere become a bore. Mr. Robert Wallace, M.P., the ex-Presbyterian Minister and former editor of the *Scotsman*, had kindly taken pity upon us by publishing in one of the reviews an article that enables Unionist, to chuckle over what they call the internal controversies and ill-disguised confusion of their opponents. Mr. Wallace raises his voice to protest against the retention of the Irish members at St. Stephen's, and though he adds nothing to the weighty reasons that have frequently been expressed to the unfortunate concession made to the cry raised by Mr. Stead when that gentleman was able to exercise some political influence in the land, the hon. gentleman has an original way of putting the case for "dear old Scotland." "If Mr. Healy," says Mr. Wallace, "hits me on Edinburgh, I can counter him on Dublin. Hence mutual respect arising from wise fear. But if my hands are tied behind my back, and Mr. Healy finds me in some dark Parliamentary lane, I do not know in what shape I may emerge." Mr. Wallace since he forsook his sacred journalistic callings has become a member of the English Bar. His ten years' standing hardly qualifies him for the judicial or magisterial Bench, but why (some of Mr. Gladstone's supporters are asking) was not he made Chairman of the Scottish Fishery Board, or whatever the well-paid pest is that was recently conferred upon Mr. Peter Esselmont, the "man from Aberdeen," who would no more have thought of uttering a word against any Bill brought in by his leader than he would of flying. I alluded in my letter last week and not without (good grounds for doing so to the decay of Mr. Gladstone's practice among his followers. Mr. Wallace's revolt is another instance of the mutinous spirit abroad. The fact that Mr. Gladstone's career in the nature of things must before very long come to an end partly but not entirely accounts for the independence of some of his supporters. We must wait until Parliament meets and sits to work to see whether this indication to lightly regard parties' ties is permanent or only temporary.

The importance attached in India to the announcement that Mr. Henry Dunning Macleod has been requested or authorized by the Currency Committee to draw up a scheme for the restoration of a gold standard is not shared to any considerable extent here. The inquiry now being conducted by Lord Herschell and his colleagues is almost as secret as the deliberations of the Cabinet, but it is assumed that Mr. Macleod has only been treated like any other person asked or permitted to give evidence before the Committee. Previous to the examination of a witness he is invited by Mr. Henry Waterfield, the able secretary, to draw up a statement of what he wishes to bring forward, and this statement is used as a sort of brief by Lord Herschell or whoever conducts the examination-in-chief. The Committee retains possession of these documents, and I believe there is no intention of publishing them, though I presume the authors would not be prevented in giving them to the world in some other form than as papers supplied to the Committee. In this way I should not be surprised of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's confession of economic faith as presented to the Committee, though according to all accounts inadequately used by them were eventually to see the light. Mr. Macleod's fitness to enlighten the Committee on the problem with which they are wrestling is not universally admitted. Indeed I have heard practical men, who are acknowledged as authorities, declare that Mr. Macleod, though by his years and studies entitled to high respect, has in all his writings during the last year or two betrayed a complete ignorance of the currency and exchange conditions relative to India. However this may be, Mr. Macleod has a way of putting his points that might with advantage be imitated by some of his critics. To sneer at him as a mere student is rather like playing with a two-edged sword, for all parties in the currency controversy are only too glad to have their particular views espoused and battled for by men of academic distinction. It is perfectly clear bimetallists contend that until Mr. Alfred Rothschild's proposal is accepted or finally rejected, no decision with reference to a gold currency or gold standard for India can possibly be arrived at; and they hail with more delight than perhaps is warranted by the circumstances the resolution that Reuter tells us was come to on the subject by the Allahabad Conference, whose knowledge of this intricate question is, of course, very profound. Mr. J. Barr Robertson in a letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette* replies at some length to a scheme advocated by a Colonel of the Army, who like Mr. Clarmont Daniell, thinks that India's financial salvation is to be secured by the adoption of two independent currencies in that country and England. To introduce any such system would, Mr. Robertson argues, be to bring about the same disastrous fluctuations in money values in the internal trade of India and of England that we now see in the "much more limited external trade between the two countries." He thinks it unlikely that the proposal will be accepted by the Government of India, who, he imagines, will persist in their efforts to arrive at a fixed par of exchange either through an international agreement of the leading Governments or through some proposal like that of Mr. Rothschild at Brussels, or by the creation of a gold standard without a gold currency, with the silver coinage under the regulation of the Government. Readers of the *Bombay Gazette* will not need to be told which plan Mr. Robertson as an out-and-out bimetallist would prefer.

Lord Roberts' designated-successor continues, I hear, to be the recipient of letters of congratulation from his many friends and admirers in India as well as in England. Not the least valued is, I am told, the friendly note he received from your Commander-in-Chief, whose resignation I was able to cable to you three or four days before the news appeared in the London papers. The decision came to by Sir George Greaves is much discussed in the Service Clubs, where except among the specially well-informed it came as a surprise, though it was, of course, known that his Excellency resented the selection of a junior officer to occupy the high position of head of the Indian Army. The general opinion seems to be that if Sir G. Greaves is really coming home in consequence of the disappointment he has suffered he is taking a step that must seriously militate against his professional prospects unless he intends that his distinguished career as a soldier shall terminate with his relinquishment of the Bombay Command at the end of March next. Sir G. White's neighbours in Antrim are so proud of his having been chosen Commander-in-Chief in India that they have resolved to follow up the cordial reception they gave to him the other day on his arrival from the East by presenting him with a complimentary address and a valuable piece of plate. This graceful recognition of the worth of their eminent countryman was decided upon at a representative meeting held at Ballymena the day after the last mail left. One of the speakers on the occasion Lord Macnaghten, referred with legitimate pride to the part taken by North of Ireland men in governing and maintaining the remote parts of the British Empire. "An Irishman," he said, "now administers the Government of India in succession to an Irishman from the county of Down whom we always delight to honour, and now an Irishman succeeds an Irishman as Commander-in-Chief of the force in India." Lord Macnaghten's candid admission that party interests had nothing whatever to do with the appointment coming from a man so strongly opposed to Mr. Gladstone. Government ought to silence the few foolish people who set afoot the ridiculous report that Sir G. White had been chosen because he sympathised with the policy of the present Ministry. It is scarcely necessary to contradict such a preposterous charge, but in case there may be any persons in India weak enough to give the rumour the slightest credence it may be as well to state that Sir George White owes his promotion mainly to the strength with which for a twelve-month or more his claims were pressed on the Home authorities by the Government of India that he was in the first instance recommended by them for a Presidency Command is, I believe, perfectly true but latterly they thought that among all the officers available for the post about to be vacated by Lord Roberts Sir G White was the most suitable. I hear that Sir George has not yet fixed the date of his departure. His movement depends upon the orders he receives from the Horse Guards, but he himself I believe would wish to arrive before Lord Roberts starts for England, and it is understood here that the latter embarks on the 8th of April.

The announcement in some of the papers that the title of *Westminster Gazette* has been chosen for the new Liberal evening journal to be conducted by the late staff of *Pall Mall Gazette*, is incorrect. Up to a few hours ago at all events the name had not been settled, and one of the editors tells me that the chance of its being *The Westminster Gazette* is about one in a hundred. Mr. Newnes, M.P., the spirited proprietor, was blamed for not bringing out the paper at once, and although I was inclined to agree with those who thought he had committed a mistake, I am not sure that from his point of view he did not do the right thing after all. The somewhat lengthened interregnum has shown the want of what I may call a West End Liberal evening paper—the *star* whatever its merits is not exactly calculated to satisfy intellectual Liberals if the Unionists will allow that there are any left—and the fact that the *Pall Mall* under its present chief editor, Mr. Cockayne Cust, M.P., is now frankly conservative has accentuated the need. An intelligent foreigner remarked to me yesterday *a propos* of the conversion, or perversion, or 'version of the *Pall Mall* into a Tory organ, "I do not understand your English ways. I am reader for many years of your *Pall Mall*. I see it gradually changing its politics until it has now become full-blown Conservative. Will you tell me why this change was gradual?" I replied that I supposed the new proprietors hoped by introducing the new policy by slow degrees rather than at one bound, to convert the old readers of the paper to Conservatism. I left him looking more puzzled than ever. Rumours are revived that before the year is out Mr. T. P. O'Connor will be running an evening paper, and if the news turns out to be true the *Star* men with ex-Professor Stuart, M.P., at their head, must bestir themselves if they do not want to be driven out of the field.

Among the comparatively few people in this country who trouble their heads about Indian affairs a leading article in the *Daily News* on the subject of the Trial by Jury commotion has attracted, and is attracting, some attention. The "leader" opens with the remark that the Secretary of State cannot be accused of precipitate haste in dealing with "the grave constitutional blunder committed by the Government of India." Then follows a general denunciation of the measure and of Sir C. Elliott's want of tact. Lord Lansdowne is credited with having during the four years of his Vice-royalty avoided great blunders and of having earned, if not admiration, at least, respect." He has now fallen into "an error of grievous magnitude, with deplorably insufficient excuse." The *Daily News* cannot for a moment doubt that Lord Kimberley will take the proper steps for annulling "this most foolish and mischievous decree." The writer goes on to say:—"The consequences, or some of them, will be disagreeable to Sir Charles Elliott and to his superior, the direct representative of the Queen. But that is entirely their own fault. They should have thought of that before. Lord Kimberley is scolded for not having directly he heard of what had been done telegraphed suspending the order pending his final decision and plainly told that his procrastination is "unfortunate." He is further informed that he may make up his mind that if "this pernicious and reckless mistake" is not repaired during the present month the whole question will be raised, and not only raised but threshed out in the House of Commons. I have met people who in the most cocksure manner say that the *Daily News* article has only one meaning. Lord Kimberley's determination to make the Indian authorities withdraw the decree or take the consequences, I confess that I do not read it in such a way. In my opinion the sole purpose is to threaten Lord Kimberley. The writer seems to say, "Look here Lord Kimberley. The *Daily News* represents the backbone of the Liberal party. You have already offended the Nonconformist conscience by refusing to ally yourself with the advocates of righteousness, in other words, the Anti-Opiumists, and there is an unpleasant rumour abroad that your views respecting certain acts for the encouragement of vice are not what they should be. We warn you that there is a limit to our patience and if you refuse or neglect much longer to veto the Elliott ukase, it will be the worse for you." What Lord Kimberley's personal views on the subject of the partial abolition of jury trial I cannot say for certain. That he is in favour of the course taken by Sir C. Elliott is, I think, very unlikely seeing that if report speaks correctly the India Office, as a whole, is against the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, but it may be that his Lordship does not see his way to countermand the obnoxious order without further consideration. If he should be inclined to soften the prohibition to remain in force the minatory attitude of the *Daily News* will have the contrary effect intended. There are some men who give in at the first attack. Lord Kimberley, as the people in Bouverie Street ought to know, is not one of these. In the interests of its friends in India the *Daily News* would have been better advised perhaps if it had adopted a different tone—assuming that Lord Kimberley has got upon the wrong track, and it is desired that he should be brought back to the right way.

The Hon. Bernard Coleridge, Q.C., M.P., has long since established a reputation for what he would call plain speaking and others intemperate language, a practice that may account for his being, to the disgust of his friends, kept in the background. Last night the hon. and learned gentleman addressed his constituents in Sheffield, devoting a portion of the speech to a condemnation of the Election Judges. With reference to the Central Finsbury petition he is reported to have characterized the action of the Conservative party as shabby, mean, and dirty. I do not think Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji will thank Mr. Coleridge. Many people thought that it would have been more generous of Captain Penton to leave his opponent in possession, but to speak of the former's action as shabby, mean, and dirty is the sort of talk that ought to be confined to the courts in which the speaker practises his profession as an advocate. Mr. Coleridge went on to express his opinion that if Mr. Naoroji had been rejected after having been elected by the English people a wide and disastrous disaffection in India would have been the result. A wide and disastrous disaffection in India! Why did not Mr. Coleridge say at once that the success of Captain Penton's petition would have caused the immediate downfall of British rule in the East? But Mr. Naoroji is the constant victim of well-meaning friends. The worst offenders are the London correspondents of the provincial press who with some exceptions are blessed or cursed with imaginative powers of such a high order as to make one regret that for their sakes they did not adopt regular fiction writing as a calling.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 6TH JANUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Rohilla, Captain W. J. Nantes, with the Overland Mails of January 6, arrived in the Bombay Harbour, at 9-30 o'clock last night. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Maj and Mrs O'Shaughnessy	Mr Turkhud
Mr and Miss Rushton	Mr W Robinson
Rev James Alli	Mr Stuart
Mrs Crane	Mr Grove
Mr Cooks	

FROM BRINDISI.

Maj Wapshare	Mr Sheridan
Mr and Mrs Baillie	Miss Hunter
Justice and Mrs Shephard	Mr Rowett
Surg-Capt Moore	Mr and Mrs Molloy and 2 children
Capt A Lyster	
Col and Mrs Colville	Mr Takatsuji
Miss Strange	Mr L Pinard
Mr and Mrs Edwards	Mr Bulley

FROM ISMAILIA.

Mr R G Hayward	Mr and Mrs Bradford Norman
Col and Mrs Dodge	Messrs E and J Smedley

FROM GIBRALTAR.—Dr and Mrs Runs.

FROM ADEN.—Lt-Col Hobday.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

THE COURT.

The Queen and members of the Royal Family attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel at Osborne.

The Queen's New Year's gifts to the poor of Windsor, consisting of beef and coals, were distributed on Saturday last.

The Queen on Monday at Osborne witnessed a representation of "tableaux vivants," in which the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, several of their children, and other members of the Royal Family, took part.

A supplemental *London Gazette* published on Monday evening a list of New Year honours. The Duke of York is made a Captain in the Royal Navy, and promotions in various orders are granted to officers and others at home and in the colonies and India.

POLITICAL.

Mr. W. Summers, M. P. for Huddersfield, died on Sunday from malignant smallpox at Allahabad, he having gone to India for the benefit of his health.

Mr. R. Clayton, brother of the unseated member for the Hexham Division of Durham, has been adopted as the Unionist candidate, and Mr. M. MacInnes has been selected as his Gladstonian opponent at the election to fill the vacant seat.

Mr. Shilton, a well-known temperance advocate in Liverpool, has given a conditional promise to contest the seat for the West Derby Division against Mr. Long.

Mr. Wallace, M.P. for East Edinburgh, has published in the *New Review* a protest against the contemplated provision of the forthcoming Home Rule Bill for the retention of the Irish members in the Imperial Parliament.

The same hon. gentleman addressed a meeting on Sunday at Newcastle on the anniversary of the opening of an Irish Institute in that town, and with reference to the coming Home Rule Bill he expressed a hope that the financial arrangements would be more fair to Ireland than had been the proposals in the Bill of 1886.

The same hon. gentleman, speaking at a dinner at Newcastle-on-Tyne on Monday, said that Mr. Gladstone would certainly produce a wide measure of Home Rule to Ireland.

IRELAND.

The Lord Mayor of London (Alderman Knill) has

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

THE annual Regatta of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club took place at noon yesterday, in the harbour and was carried out in a manner both unique and gratifying from every point of view. The programme was attractive and the sport capital, though perhaps there was one drawback in the condition of the weather and the tide. But notwithstanding these militating circumstances quite an unprecedented attendance gathered on board the fine old boat the s.s. Sutlej of the P. and O. Company. This steamer was moored just off the Apollo Bunder as the flag-ship and carried a profuse display of colors from stem to stern. The schooner Zephir, upon which the judges discharged their onerous functions, was anchored right abeam of her not a hundred yards away and fired the signals of "start" and "arrived" punctual to the minute. The various races on the card were disputed by sailing boats which presented a picturesque and beautiful spectacle as they were borne away over the tranquil water carrying every stitch of canvas they could hold. When the boats were "sent off" at noon to navigate a course of six miles they were got under weigh with considerable difficulty on account of the slack tide and low wind which prevailed. Sailing across stream right under the bows of the flag-ship they slowly stole away to the first rounding point. But here on account of the inflowing tide aided by a good breeze from the south-west several of the boats seemed to be unable to tack sufficiently and were becalmed. In the new home later in the afternoon the boats felt the influence of a good wind and cut through the water in splendid fashion. The seamanlike fashion in which Dr. Boyd handled his firm little yacht Senta was universally admired, and drew forth hearty cheers when he passed the judge's schooner a long way ahead of the boats which started in his company. Whilst the larger craft were away in deeper waters struggling for supremacy the spectators on board the Sutlej were intensely amused by tub races, a duck hunt, and water polo. This amusement which is no doubt unique in its kind to the natives, who participated in the fun, was taken up with zest and yielded capital sport, especially when the tubs capsized and precipitated the sole navigator into the water. The interest and amusement was augmented by the appearance of *Kalassees* astride of horses formed out of tubs. They engaged in a game of water polo which was replete with interest and sport caused by the difficulty of navigating their dumb animals. The best and most interesting race of the day was that contested by the boats of men-of-war. They came home in close company with just a cat's paw to fill their sails and impel them vexatiously slow to the winning post. Just when the boat of the Abyssinia was within an ace of pulling off third honours she became quite becalmed. The boat of the Pekin was close on her heels and catching the light wind beautifully came in ahead of her by half-a-boat's length. The first day's programme was brought to a most successful termination, which was primarily due to the punctual time at which the boats were sent off. Captain B. P. Creagh officiated as judge and discharged his responsibilities in a highly creditable manner. The "send offs" by Captain Macaulay were capital, while Captain Potts and Mr. Thorburn's assistance gave every cause for satisfaction, in looking to the general arrangements for keeping the course clear. The following are the results :—

1ST SAILING RACE.—For Club Yachts under 10 tons. Time allowance for tonnage. Winners at previous Regattas since 1st January, 1885, to be penalised by adding their tonnage for each win of their class. Entrance, Rs. 15. Prize—Entrance money and a cup valued Rs. 200. To start at 12 o'clock. *Twice* round the course.

Station No.	Yacht's name.	Rig	Entered by	Distinguishing flag.
1	Senta	Cutter	Surg-Major H W Boyd	Red with white Star.
2	Mannikin	Cutter	Mr John B K Macbeth	White with blue M
3	Jannetta	Lugger	Col R P Riddell	White with pick and shovel crossed.
4	Princess	Lateen	Ms. F A Little	Blue with gold cross pierced with anchor.

Time allowance.

	Janetta.	Sen'a.	Mannikin,
	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.
Princess allows	4 38	10 30	17 56
Jannetta allows	...	4 36	3 6
Senta allows	...	...	5 36

		H.	M.	S.
Time: Senta,	1st round	3	2	0
"	2nd "	5	28	0
Mannikin	1st "	3	54	25
"	2nd "	5	47	15
Jannetta	1st "	5	57	35
"	2nd "	5	54	55
*Princess	1st "	5	05	15

* Retired after first round.

2ND SAILING RACE.—For Licensed Jolly Boats. Entrance, Free. 1st Prize, Rs. 30, 2nd Prize, Rs. 25, 3rd Prize, Rs. 20. Four Boats to start or no 2nd Prize. Two Boats to start or no 3rd Prize. To start at 12-30 p.m. *Once* round the course.

Gunga, No. 2197, Tons 3½, Mahomed Cassim, White and Red vertical Pennant 1
Bhowance, No. 4926, Tons 4½, Jainudin, Pennant G. 2
Laxmi, No 2367, Tons 3½, Goolam Hoosain, Pennant D. 3

	Time. H.	M.	S.
Gunga	5	8	15
Bhowance	5	16	0
Laxmi	5	30	0

I. HEAT.

3RD SAILING RACE.—For Licensed Kurrachee Boats, Entrance, Free. 1st Prize, Rs. 35, 2nd Prize, Rs. 25, 3rd Prize, Rs. 20. Four Boats to start or no 2nd Prize. Five Boats to start or no 3rd Prize. To start at 1-5 p. m. *Once* round the course.

Parvate, No 5138, Tons 6, Mahomed Husson, flag J of Commercial Code 1
Futtay Salamat, No 2611, Tons 7½, Joosub Essoo, flag M of Commercial Code 2
Futtay Kharee, No 2202, Tons 8½, Jaffer Peer Mahmed, Commercial Code pennant 3

II. HEAT.

Dustageri, No 5059, Tons 7, Abdool Cader, square flag white and red horizontal 1
Dustageri, No 5283, Tons 7½, Saik Dawood, flag R of Commercial Code 2
Laxmee, No 2955, Tons 7½, Ameen Sahib, square Red 3

	1st Heat. Time. H M S	2nd Heat. Time. H M S
Parvati	6 11-10	5 47-50
Futtay Salamat	2 32-45	5 45-15
Futtay Khare	6 10-20	5 55-0

4TH SAILING RACE.—For Man-o-War and bona-fide ships' boats of any rig or size. Entrance, Rs. 5. 1st Prize, Rs. 100, 2nd Prize, Rs. 70, 3rd Prize, Rs. 30. Four Boats to start or no 2nd Prize. Five Boats to start or no 3rd Prize. To start 1-30 p. m. *Once* round the course.

"Topper," Lt R Hinderton, red burgee 1
P & O s s Nizam's Boat, Capt F N Tillard, red, white and red horizontal 2
S s Pekin's Boat, Mr H N Rivers, blue pennant with P in centre 3

	H.	M.	S.
Time: Topper	6	16	25
P & O s s Nizam's boat	6	18	45
S s Pekin's boat	6	20	

5TH SAILING RACE.—For Yachts coming under Rule XXXIV and Club Yachts not qualified to sail in Club races. Time allowance for tonnage. Entrance, Rs. 15. Prize—Entrance money and a cup valued Rs. 200. To start at 2 p.m. *Twice* round the course.

Bluebell, Cuttor, Mr W W Squire, blue and white 1
Dove, Mr C Turner, white with St Andrew's cross in red 2

Time allowance.

	Fairie. M. S.	Bluebell. M. S.
Dove allows	5-11	3-31
Bluebell allows	1-38	...

	H.	M.	S.
Time: Bluebell	5	17	35
Dove	6	9	5

6TH SAILING RACE.—For Club Yachts over 10 tons and under 20 tons. Time allowance for tonnage. Winners at previous Regattas since 1st January, 1885, to be penalised by adding their tonnage for each win of their class. Entrance, Rs 15. Prize—Entrance money and a cup valued Rs. 350. To start at 2-15 p. m. *Twice* round the course.

White Rose, Lateen, Col H C Symons, red, buff, blue stripes 1
La Mascotte, Lateen, Mr J Westall, cross and crescent 2

Time allowance.

	White Rose. M. S.	Pauline. M. S.
La Mascotte allows	2 54	2 51

		H.	M.	S.
Time:	White Rose	5	19	45
	La Mascotte	5	26	35

7TH SAILING RACE.—For Club Yachts over 20 tons. Time allowance for tonnage. Winners at previous Regattas since 1st January, 1885, to be penalised by adding their tonnage for each win of their class. Entrance, Rs. 15. Prize—Entrance money and a cup valued Rs. 450. To start at 2-30 p.m. *Twice* round the course.

Cinderella, Lateen, Mr James Moore, blue, yellow, and red diagonal 1
Ianthe, Lateen, Mr L Rivett-Carnac, blue burgee, with red and white cross 2
Falcon, Lateen, Mr J Jamil, half red and half white horizontal 0

Time allowance.

	Ianthe. M.	S.	Falcon. M.	S.
Cinderella allows	0	43	5	43
Ianthe	...	..	5	0

		H.	M.	S.
Time:	Cinderella	5	9	15
	Ianthe	5	31	10
	*Falcon	6	11	45

*Towed in.

THE Queen seldom receives State visitors at Osborne, as the accommodation is so limited. Her children and grandchildren are, of course, provided with rooms in the palace on the comparatively rare occasions when they visit her there; but private friends of her own among her household who are visiting her by invitation, and not by turn of duty, are usually quartered at Osborne Cottage or Kent House, on the Osborne estate.

GOVERNMENT AND THE POONA HIGH SCHOOL.

THE following is a precis of correspondence regarding the Poona High School for Girls upon which subject a deputation consisting of Sir W. G. Hunter, Sir W. Wedderburn, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M. P., Mr. Justice Jardine waited upon Lord Kimberley on November 22 :—

In a letter dated the 31st August, 1884, Sir William Wedderburn and others submitted to Government, on behalf of the native community of Poona, certain proposals for the establishment in that city of a High School for Native Girls teaching up to the Matriculation standard of the University of Bombay. The promoters of the project, while soliciting the support of Government towards the maintenance of the proposed institution, stated as follows in paragraphs 6, 7, and 8 of their letter :—

"6. It is the conviction of the native community that in the beginning the proposed school should be opened under the auspices of the Educational Department of Government, and that it should be maintained as a Government institution for a guaranteed period, about 25 years, in order that the experiment may be started with the prestige attaching to a Government institution which will facilitate the employment of efficient teachers on moderate salaries.

"7. When the school has made a fair start and attained a footing of permanency, and when native ladies trained in the school are available to act as Head-Mistresses and Lady Superintendents and Assistant Teachers, it may be handed back to the native community to be entirely managed by themselves. We have reasonable grounds to hope that eventually the native community, with the usual assistance from Government in the shape of grant-in-aid, will be able to manage the school for themselves if for the first 25 years the school is under judicious management so as to inspire confidence in the minds of the native population.

"8. It is, however, needless to add that the native community will use their best endeavours to curtail the experimental period mentioned above so as to expedite the time when they may be able to conduct the school on the principle of the rules about grants-in-aid."

2. The establishment required for the school involved the creation of an appointment of Lady Superintendent on a salary rising from Rs. 350 to Rs. 500, and there was no Budget provision to meet the expenditure in 1884-85. The Government of India were, therefore, addressed from the Financial Department in letter, No. 3371, dated 15th October, 1884, in which the origin and objects of the school and the intentions of this Government were briefly mentioned, and the Government of India, were requested to obtain the sanction of the Secretary of State to the creation of the Lady Superintendent's appointment. In reply the Government of His Excellency Lord Ripon, having regard to the special importance of encouraging female education accepted the proposals of this Government in Home Department letter, No. 352, dated 12th December, 1884, on the understanding "that direct Government management will be withdrawn as soon as the condition of the institution will permit. When this takes place, the school should then be treated in every respect as an aided school. I am to invite attention to the remarks of the Education Commission which are referred to in paragraph 30 of this Department Resolution, as to the desirability of relying as far as possible on private effort for all kinds of advanced education—a principle to which the general concurrence of the Governor-General in Council has already been given. His Excellency in Council cannot insist too strongly on the importance of developing private enterprise in education, and he would have been glad to see this school from the out-side entrusted to the care of an independent body of trustees. The Committee should now be informed that the Government will be glad to make over the entire management to them as soon as they feel competent to undertake it. The aid to be given may be specially liberal, if the local Government think this called for, but the policy of substituting aided for Government institutions should be acted upon whenever practicable."

3. The Financial Department, by its Resolution, No. 4145, dated 23rd December, 1884, forwarded a copy of the above letter to the Educational Department, with an intimation that it should be communicated to the Committee. Accordingly the Director of Public Instruction was addressed in Government, letter, No. 50, dated 8th January, 1885. In paragraph 6 of that letter the wish of the Committee that the management of Government should last for 25 years was recited; and it was observed :—

"You will not fail, however, I am to observe, to note and to bring to the notice of the Council the decided views of the Governor-General in Council which are also entirely those of this Government, that as far as possible private effort is to be relied upon for all kinds of advanced education, and, therefore, that the liberal assistance given in the present case by Government is held justifiable only by very special circumstances and can be given only to launch the institution and maintain it in its early years, and that Government must reserve the right to reduce its support or to transfer part of the cost to local resources as may seem proper. It is to be hoped, I am to remark, that the movement for the higher education of girls will spread, and the Committee should, therefore, be reminded that the Government grant has to be carefully measured out in order that all the funds available may not be swallowed up by one institution the opening of similar schools being thus prevented. For these reasons the Committee are bound to continue their efforts to increase the private funds at their disposal and so to apply them as to set free part of the Government assignment when an appeal for aid comes from another town. The same remark I am to add, applies to the charging of fees to parents who are able to pay them. The Committee, therefore will understand that His Excellency the Governor in Council cannot make any pledge of a continuance of the present scale of Government support to the single institution for any definite period, but they may be assured that so long as their Board of Management continues to work satisfactorily, they will receive all reasonable support and assistance from Government."

4. With their memorandum No. 100, dated 9th April, 1885, the Government of India forwarded a copy of the Secretary of State's Despatch No 28 Public (Education), dated 5th March, 1885 in which His Lordship accentuated the conditions imposed by the Government of India, and expressed a hope that the school would at no distant date be made an aided institution. By Financial Department Resolution No. 1174 of 23rd April, 1885, the Despatch was communicated to the Committee.

5. In November, 1885 the Honourable Mr. Justice Jardine was requested to communicate with Sir William Wedderburn as representing the Committee to carry out the views of Government. The result of his intervention seemed to Government to be highly satisfactory. He forwarded a "protocol", dated 8th December, 1885, and the rules under Act XXI, of 1860, which were considered on the 12th December, 1885 at a full meeting of the Society's Council and approved on behalf of the Council, a few amendments being made and entered in the draaft rules. Paragraph 11 (*h*) of the "protocol" referred to the financial position of the school in these terms :—

"Government undertake, as long as they are satisfied with the management of the Poona Girls' High School, to provide the salaries, &c., at a cost not exceeding the scale sanctioned in paragraph 3 of the letter to the Director of Public Instruction, No. 50, dated the 8th January, 1885, which scale may be reduced by the cost of any part of the subordinate teaching staff, which Government, after consultation with the Council and giving reasonable notice, may deem superfluous, subject to the following provisoes :—

"1. That the Council shall make provision from the subscribed funds for all other charges considered necessary for its maintenance.

"2. That the entire management and support of the school on the footing of an aided institution under the ordinary rules shall be transferred to the Council when Government, having regard to the financial position of the Society, consider that the time has come for such transfer."

The "protocol" was approved by Government on 12th January, 1886, with the omission of the words "having regard to the financial position of the Society" in the last sentence just quoted. The Committee in its letter dated the 7th August, 1886, asked for the retention of the words, and Sir William Wedderburn, Chief Secretary to Government, communicated the decision of Government on the 21st of September, 1886 in these words :—His Excellency in Council has no objection to the retention of the words with the addition of the words 'among other considerations' after the words 'having regard' on the understanding that the intentions of Government as to financial support are as expressed in paragraph 6 of Government letter No. 50, of 8th January, 1885." Thus the intention of Government was reiterated and in due course the "protocol" was declared to be a formal document.

6. In December, 1889 the Committee, which had already formed itself into a Registered Society under Act XXI, of 1860, on 9th December, 1887, undertook the management of the Poona Female Training College on certain conditions. In Government Resolution No. 2315, dated the 30th November, 1889, sanctioning the transfer, it was observed "that the High School for Girls is also at present classed as a Government institution, but it is intended to be eventually put on the footing of an aided school." As formal agreements with the Society were now under preparation by the Solicitor to Government, it became necessary to embody the conditions annexed to the provision of salaries for the High School, and to the housing and superintendence of the Training College in the said agreements. Accordingly Government Resolution, No. 1045, dated May 17th, 1892 was issued. Paragraphs 2 and 3 ran as follows :—

"2. The High School for Girls is still treated as a Government institution so far as the status of the teachers is concerned: and until it is handed over entirely to the Society, there is no need to alter its status in this respect. But it is necessary that the change should be gradually provided for, that the private funds should be gradually more and more relied upon and developed, and that the fees should be looked to. Government in recalling attention to these principles feel that the interest which they take in higher female education cannot be challenged. The expenditure on female education is year by year increasing, and in Ahmedabad and Sind applications for increased help cannot be met. It is, therefore, necessary that the wants of each Division of the Presidency should be considered, and any funds, which can be spared from the Poona High School, be applied to the same cause elsewhere.

"3. It must be remembered that at present the Training College in Poona is located in the same building and supervised by the Lady who superintends the High School. This may be regarded for present purposes as saving Government a cost on the Training College of Rs. 4,800 a year. It appears then to Government that the best arrangement will be to allow the High School in calculating its grant a credit to the extent of Rs. 4,800 a year, so long as the College is located in the High School building and placed under the care of the Lady Superintendent of the High School. For the rest a moiety of the net cost of the High School, which Mr. Shatfield states to be Rs. 5,103, might be allowed as the maximum which Government will bear. This last contribution should be reduced annually by one-sixteenth until the ordinary grant of one-third of the annual charges of the school is reached. It is possible that the Director has not precisely calculated the moiety of the net cost of the High School, but if the amount should exceed that stated above, it must be understood that Government cannot increase the contribution which was actually paid for the year 1891-92."

7. The draft agreement referred to at the end of paragraph 5 was submitted to Government for approval in July last. Government thereon directed that the terms granted by the Resolution of 17th May above mentioned should be inserted in the agreement. Government Resolution, No. 2193, dated 8th October, 1892, shows the amount that will be received by the Society from Government every year till the one-third limit is reached.

8. The Director has furnished information both regarding the support given to the Poona Girls' High School, and generally as to the recognition by Government of the claims of Female Education. His report with extracts from the Returns is printed in the accompaniments to this Precis. It remains then only to give the terms of Reuter's telegram dated London, the 23rd of November, 1892 :—"Lord Kimberley yesterday received influential deputation including Sir W. G. Hunter, Sir W. Wedderburn, Dadabhai Naoroje, Justice Jardine, besides several Native ladies and gentlemen to protest against Bombay Government withdrawing its support from Poona Native Girls' School and advocating increased support from Government for Female Education in India. His Lordship in reply promised to forward the memorial to the Bombay Government and said the matter was a question of finance; he completely agreed with the speakers as to the extreme importance of encouraging Female Education in India."

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

The following resolution on the subject has been issued by Government :—

Resolution.—The Governor in Council is prepared to sanction a grant of Rs. 40,000 for payment in the ensuing year in aid of the construction by the Maharashtra Female Education Society of a building on the Huzur Paga site for a School for Girls in which also will be located the Female Training College. In accordance with the rules the plans, estimates, and specifications should be forwarded to the Public Works Department for approval, the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs should examine the title of the Society to the Huzur Paga site, and a trust deed should be executed embodying the conditions prescribed in No. 7 of the Rules in Chapter XI of the Grant-in-aid Code.

2. Government accepts the conditions on which the Society is willing to take over the management of the Female Training College as stated in the joint Secretary's letter of 6th February last addressed to the Director of Public Instruction. Subject, however, to these conditions the Female Training College will remain a Government institution. The High School for Girls is also at present classed as a Government institution, but it is intended to be eventually put on the footing of an aided school. It is observed that the Joint Secretary states in his letter of 1st August last that the Council is in a position to secure a building for the Female Training College sufficiently near the High School to enable the Lady Superintendent to exercise effective control, while the Director of Public Instruction states in paragraph 1 of his letter, No. 3802, dated 23rd September, 1889, that until the new building is ready the building at present hired for the College will be retained, the resident students being moved to the Society's rooms in the Huzur Paga. In the opinion of the Governor in Council it would be difficult for the Lady Superintendent to supervise efficiently both institutions if they continue in the buildings at present used, and the amalgamation should therefore take effect from the date on which the building near that in which the High School is located which the Society contemplates securing is available for use. That date should be reported.

4. Orders will be issued hereafter regarding the proposals made in the letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 3803, dated 23rd September, 1889, utilizing the savings resulting from the amalgamation of the two institutions.

J. MONTEATH,
Acting Secretary to Government.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST AS A SERVANT.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, the case in which Rampratap Goomaniram, moonim in the firm of Kalooram Ramprasad, charged Javala Bhicary Bhramin with committing criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of the sum of Rs. 5,000, was called on for judgment. Mr. Dinshaw Davar and Mr. Kaikhosro Ghamat, barrister-at-law, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Vyaiker, pleader, represented the accused.

The accused was entrusted with a sum of Rs. 5,000 by the complainant, to deposit it in the Bank of Bengal, in the firm's account. He did not return to the firm till late in the afternoon, and the complainant thereupon made inquiries at the Bank. It was then found that the accused had misappropriated the amount to his own use and had run away from Bombay. On receiving information that the accused had been at Sholapore, a warrant for his arrest was obtained by the complainant. The accused surrendered himself to the court, and denied the charge.

The Magistrate, in delivering judgment, said that the accused Jawala Bhramin must be convicted on the evidence adduced on the part of the prosecution, which fully bore out the statements contained in the information, charging the accused with criminal breach of trust as a servant. In the defence, it was most improbable was set up that, after receiving the money, and after he had left with it, one of complainant's servants had come after him, taken away the money from him, sent him off to Sholapore, where he remained for nineteen days, without communicating with complainant, and it was not until he heard that a warrant for his apprehension had been issued that he returned to Bombay, and surrendered himself. The only evidence the accused said he could offer to corroborate the above statement, which was made in his petition of the 11th December, 1892, and which he claimed to be his reply to the questions put by his Worship, under Sec. 342 of the Criminal Procedure Code, as to whether the accused had any explanation to give on the evidence recorded against him, was the evidence of a man, whose name was unknown to and who could not be produced by the accused. Being of opinion that the evidence for the prosecution was true and the evidence set up by the defence most improbable, his Worship thought the accused must be convicted of an audacious criminal breach of trust of a large sum of money, and must be sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction.

The accused was accordingly sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in the spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS, & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

HOUSE-TAX IN SURAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Lely has kindly given me permission to publish his letter. My object in publishing it along with my own is to remove misconceptions from the popular mind about the House-Tax Scheme. Mr. Lely's letter must, I think, convince all right-thinking men, that although the Municipal House-Tax Scheme is now finally disposed of by the Corporation, and although there is nothing to prevent it being sanctioned by Government, he is willing to have my proposals duly considered by the Municipality. The fact of his having kindly asked me to supply him with an original of my letter bearing my autograph signature to enable him to lay it before the Corporation for consideration in a regular way is ample evidence of his magnanimity and sincerity, and I hope that the Municipal Commissioners will be so good as to endeavour being unanimous, if possible, in considering my proposals, and the people in supporting them with their approval as the only profitable settlement of the question under the circumstances.

The one fatal objection to my proposals to Mr. Lely's mind is that they ignore the present scandalous abuses connected with the crushing burden imposed on the trade of the town by Municipal octroi and tolls. But my own idea is that although the octroi hampers the trade of the town as all taxes on trade must necessarily do to a more or less extent, even as the Imperial Customs duties to the trade of the country, the annoyance and delay caused by the present manner of recovering these octroi duties are, I believe, more responsible for the existing state of things than the burden of these duties themselves I would not be the least sorry, nay, I would be very glad indeed, to see the octroi reduced, if possible, consistently with the local conditions and wishes of the people. If the present rules for the recovery of octroi be so revised as to remove, or, at least, lessen, the annoyance and delay, and if the tolls, which are certainly very heavy—much heavier, I believe, than in Poona or Ahmedabad—be somewhat reduced, and if my scheme of redemption of house-tax be carried out, then, I think, the vexed question might be disposed of in a manner satisfactory to all. I have informed Mr. Lely of my view as expressed in this paragraph, and I now leave the whole matter in the hands of the Commissioners and the intelligent public of Surat.—Yours, &c.,

KRISHNASHANKAR LALSHANKAR.

Surat, Jan. 15, 1893.

Dear Sir,—A handbill was circulated yesterday purporting to be a printed copy of a letter addressed by you to the President and Members of the Municipality. If in accordance with etiquette, you will send me an original signed by you, I shall be very happy to lay it before the Corporation. It is a thoughtful and candid attempt to assist the Municipality, though as the house-tax has now been under discussion for considerably more than a year, I am afraid it comes somewhat late in the day.

I would direct your attention to the existing burdens imposed on the trade of the town by Municipal octroi and tolls. So long as this is not reformed, the Municipality must take the blame if the population is stagnant and prices higher than any other part of the Presidency. I feel sure that an intelligent administration by the local Municipality may bring back much prosperity to the town, and, to my mind, a fatal objection to your proposals is that they ignore the present scandalous abuses, which would check trade even in a vigorous English or American town.

At the same time if the letter is yours, I shall be glad to see that it is considered and thank you for the trouble you have taken. We want to do the best for the town by rational argument, not by quibblings and mis-statements.—Yours, &c.,

F. S. P. LELY.

The following further correspondence on the same subject has also been sent to us for publication :—

Surat, Gopipura, Jan. 17, 1893.

To F. S. P. LELY, ESQ.

Dear Sir,—I have been requested by the committee appointed by the Gopipura Ward to request you to be kind enough to enlighten us as to the peculiar circumstances of Surat, which induced you to abandon the principle of rental in preparing the House-Tax Scheme now under consideration. We shall be, we think, in a better position to appreciate the scheme, and perhaps we may be in a position to modify our opinions on the subject so as to arrive at a correct decision on the subject, if we know those circumstances. Hoping to hear from you in reply,—Yours, &c.,

(Sd.) HARDEORAM NANABHAI HARIDAS.

P. S.—Of course, I do not want a copy of the letter addressed by you to the Government. I only want to know the circumstances in question.

Camp Kalwada, 20th Jan., 1893.

Dear Sir,—The assessment of house-tax on rental is unsuited to Surat, because with the exception of shops and a few "bungalows" houses are scarcely ever built for the purpose of letting as they are in Bombay and in European towns. A respectable man prefers to live in his own house, built by himself or by his forefathers. Hence rent, that is, the annual value of property fixed by the competition of tenants, as it is in Bombay and in English towns, has almost no existence in Surat. In the very large majority of cases it would be an imaginary quantity, the determination of which would involve much more difficulty and uncertainty than the valuation of houses as they stand. They have an original value, a present value, and a selling value, but no rental. Hence any attempt to fix a hypothetical rental would come to the same thing as fixing a capital value with the additional drawback of being unreal.—Yours, &c.,

F. S. P. LELY.

INCREASED PASSAGE RATES WITH INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I cordially agree with "Disgusted," in all he so forcibly states in your issue of to-day. Were his suggestion regarding the rehabilitating of the depreciated rupee given effect to, the price of silver would doubtless be enhanced by reason of the increased value of gold and the larger employment of silver all over the world. The magnitude of the evils to be dealt with and the reasonable probability that such a change as indicated would make a very strong case for immediate action. The longer we delay the fixing of the rupee in terms of the sovereign, we are playing into the hands of all the other nations which have a gold standard of value. What appears to me, after long and careful study of the question, to be now wanted by the Government is to have the courage of their opinions, and shut the mints, and give us a fixed value in gold for the rupee, and his Excellency Lord Lansdowne would be blessed, during all time, by a long suffering race of Anglo-Indians. His Excellency only requires to exercise that administrative courage, which is one of the highest attributes of statesmanship, and which Lord Lansdowne has in emergent cases hitherto displayed. The jury question would then all be forgotten and forgiven. For to err is human and forgive divine. The Government, were, no doubt, right in the main though wrong in the initiative of that movement.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 24. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have been thinking for the last seven days, whether to let the public know how the rule by the Director of Public Instruction about the selection of candidates wishing to join the Medical College is put in execution by the competent authorities of the College or not. But as the worthy Principal of the College has appeared in print and introduced the subject, I am also going to take it up by asking the authority concerned in the affair the following three questions :—

1. Do the ladies who pass the Matriculation and join the College know more of English than the boys who wish to do the same? How did he come to know of their knowledge? Where did he test them? Or is it that they who are said to be inferior in intelligence to men require a less knowledge of English to understand the books of the most difficult of scientific professions?

2. Do all the Europeans know English better than the natives? An English boy, who has studied in England and passed the matric there, may be said to know; but to say that one who has studied here and passed the matric of this University, is simply ridiculous. Still, the latter are allowed to join the College without an examination. And what is still more ridiculous is to admit a Portuguese, who is a little fairer than the others without an examination.

3. Do the boys who come in June or in November, boys who have passed no higher test than that of matric understand the books, which the boys who join the College cannot understand? Last year a boy was refused admittance in January but was admitted in June. As far as I know the boy did not join any college after the refusal to study English, and still his name was put on the College roll.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Jan. 24. P. D.

[** The above letter is given *verbatim et literatim*.—Ed. *B. G.*]

BHATTIAS AND THE AMERICAN EXHIBITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with interest and pleasure the views expressed by Mr. Soondersdas Narandas in your columns of this day, and wish to add a few words concerning the question that has now created a common topic among the members of the Bhattia community. As pointed out by Mr. Soondersdas, the Bhattia community at present holds a prominent position in the mercantile world, and scattered not only in the mercantile parts of this country, but also in the darkest regions of Africa and Arabia. So far as my knowledge goes, the members of the community outside this country stick more to their religion than their fellow-members in this country. Of course, there may be very few exceptions who might have gone astray, but, taking a general view of the matter, one will not fail to come to the conclusion that those who leave the shores of this country and stay away for a few years in foreign parts of Arabia and Africa, return to their native land, not only improved in their pecuniary condition, but also in condition—moral and spiritual. The darkest shores of Africa and Arabia and the interior sandy lands of the regions, which had been, up to very recently, governed by despotic rulers, entirely of anti-religious views have had no bad effect on the young pioneers, so to say, of the Bhatia community, it is far the less probable, that the enlightened shores of Europe and America will create any improper effect on their minds so far as religious and moral views are concerned. On the contrary, it is my humble opinion, that they will contribute not only to expand the field of their mercantile skill but also enlighten their minds on an observation of conditions and situation of their fellow-merchants of the West. The Shettias, on whom the responsibilities of the community justly lie, should, in its interest, weigh the matter deeply, and it is now high time for them to remove restrictions so unjust and so injurious. It is said that the Shettias would not stir until some representation is made to them signed by some responsible members of the community. In my humble opinion having regard to the awful position that the Shettias of the community hold, it is improbable, if not impossible to expect such a representation. I think, having regard to the gravity of the question that has arisen, the Shettias should, of their own motion, convene a caste meeting to consider and discuss it, as their predecessors had done a few years ago when the question as to whether the women of the community should be allowed to go to Africa and reside with their male members, had arisen, and after due consideration, they had wisely allowed the females of the community to go and live with their male adherents in Africa and Arabia. I hope that the Shettias of the community will, in its interest and welfare, understand their duty and responsibilities, and will, without delay, convene a caste meeting to consider the question which involves manifold principles conducive to the prosperity of the community, which has been so much renowned for their mercantile ventures.—Yours, &c.,

ANOTHER BHATTIA SYMPATHISER.

Jan. 24.

THE NEW MEDICAL DEGREE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Up to this day, I was under the impression that the University of Bombay was an independent body, as it is clearly mentioned in the Act of Incorporation that "the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any bye-laws and regulations touching the examination for Degrees and the granting of the same," as well as the previous course of instruction and the preliminary examinations. But in yesterday's meeting, the University Senate was informed by Dr. Mackichan that it was dependent on Government and on the authorities of the Grant Medical College to carry out the resolutions concerning the preliminary and the medical studies in that College. When Dr. Deshmukh made his amendment on the 16th instant, some of the gentlemen present mentioned the fact that in some of the Universities of Europe the candidates before entering the Medical College had to undergo "one single examination for admission," and after five years course they were allowed to present themselves for an examination of the M. B. Degree. Following the rules and regulations framed lately by some of the Universities of Great Britain, several Fellows present at the meeting of the 16th instant, voted in favour of Dr. Deshmukh's amendment.

Now, Sir, if our Senate is determined to compel the students to pass the Previous or Intermediate Examination as a preliminary study before their entering the medical colleges, we acknowledge our Matriculation standard as worthless and our examinations to be hollow, whereas it has been reputed by fair critics that this standard as well as its examination-test are higher than at the Universities of Great Britain. If we at all make the Arts course to the only test of admission into medical colleges, we debar a great number of poor students from entering at all. All education for a longer time is beneficial; the longer the students stay at school or college the better it is for each one of them; but you will admit that poor and ardent students cannot afford the stay which men at ease find it so profitable for. Why should the Senate of our University exact much more of our poor Indian students than the Universities do in Europe for richer students? I am therefore of opinion that the "sine qua non" of admission into the Grant Medical College be the Matriculation examination as hitherto, but if the Senate still maintain that its standard is low, let it be raised by making oral examination in languages compulsory, and by adding elements of Logic and of Physical Science as part of "General Knowledge." Let our students get the first medical degree with these preliminaries and their medical studies; and let those who can afford it, come with a higher standard and get a higher degree.—Yours, &c.,

A FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

Bombay, Jan. 24.

THE LL.B. EXAMINATIONS.

THE following memorial has been forwarded to the members of the University Syndicate, in connection with the recent LL.B. regulations :—

To the President and Members of the Syndicate of the Bombay University.

Gentlemen,—We, the undersigned, humbly beg to draw the attention of the Syndicate to the following facts, and hope that the Syndicate will in the light of these facts grant us the favour we ask for :—

1. That we are Graduates in Arts who have already kept two terms in Law.

2. That in view of the regulation recently passed by the Senate, on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling, we are debarred from keeping the remaining terms for one full year.

3. That we have kept the terms referred to in para. (1) before the said regulation was passed.

4. That up till the 9th instant, when Professor Sethna made known to us the possibility of the said regulation applying to cases parallel to ours, we were under the impression that it would not affect us.

5. That Professors Slater and Sethna have kindly permitted us to attend their lectures, on our own responsibility, pending the decision of the Syndicate on this subject.

6. That we are humbly of opinion that all of us have heard lectures in and gone through the First LL. B. course, and, therefore, able to follow the lectures of the second and third year law-professors.

7. That the said regulation would involve a needless sacrifice of one full year, and may very probably put some of us to the sad necessity of quitting our law-studies for ever.

8. That the number of cases similar to ours is much greater than what appears below, and your petitioners hope that the cases of mofussil students who have not been able to send in their signatures herewith will receive your kind consideration.

9. That under these circumstances your petitioner pray that the said regulation be not made retrospective ly applicable to us.

THE WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.

MR. HARRY HALL, the funny man of the Willard Opera Company, takes his benefit to-night, for which a large audience is already assured. "Dr. Bill," a favourite production, in which Mr. Hall will have countless opportunities of displaying his varied abilities. The success of the piece and the hearty enjoyment of all who witness it may be counted upon with certainty.

A HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS AT NASIK.

THE following extract from the proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the Revenue Department, dated 21st January, 1893, was issued yesterday from the Secretariat :—

Read correspondence on the subject of an off

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Ludiana, 2,140 tons, Captain C. F. Withers, will sail to-day for Calcutta, &c, with a general cargo.

THE s s H M Pollock, 1,623 tons, Captain W Mc Dowell, arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Barry (24th December), with a cargo of 2,540 tons coal and 329 tons coke. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s s Karagola, 593 tons, Captain J. C. Tice, will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Currimboy Ebrahim, Col, Mrs and Miss Hunter, Per Hussan Sha, Miss Florence Campbell, and 100 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 514 tons, Captain E C Russell, cleared yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Bhawandas Nanamul, Mr. Gangaram Tricumdas, Mr. W. B. Jameson, Mr. Graham White, Mrs De Souza, Mrs Almedia and two infants, and 93 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Bullough, Mr Mitchell, Mr C H J Rustomjee, Mr B H J Rustomjee, Mr R M Lowjee, Mr Yassan bin Majed, Mr Walker, Mr J W Skelpora, Mrs Hallams and 292 deck.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
24	Kapurthala (s)	Livingstone...	Karachi, Jan 21.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Armenia (s)	Haynes	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Karagola, Tice, for K. Coast and Karachi.
" Loodiana, Withers, for Calcutta, &c.
" Pachumba, Russell, for Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Afghan, for Marseilles.
" Nizam, for Calcutta via Coast ports.
" Rydall Hall, for Liverpool and Marseilles.
" Nevasa, for Calcutta, &c.
" Rohilla, for China, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—35 bales wool, A Jaffer; 786 cwts wheat, Finlay Muir and Co; 200 cwts groundnuts and 153 cwts vegetable oil, Gladstone Co.

Etolia s—125 bales wool, G Toolsidas; 600 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 200 tons bone-meal, Alex Mackenzie.

FOR LONDON.

Pekin s—17 bales skins, Muncherjee Shapoorjee; 20 cases peacock feathers, C Soraljee; 12 cases bristles, Glade and Co; 2 bales carpets, A M Geoham Hoosen, 6 cwts fishmaws, G Hussain; 5 bales hides, C Byramjee and son; 22 cwts aloes, A Hussain; 225 cwts oilbanum and 95 cwts gum, M Cassumbhby and Co; 70 cwts deer horns, H Dhunjee; 38 cwts gum, John Fachiri; 140 cwts gum, A Allymahomed and Co; 77 cwts gum, Jaitha Dewjee; 9 cwts fishmaws, K Peerbhoy; 14 bales skins, H C H Gunee; 14 bales skins H T H Gunnee; 33 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 685 cwts myrabollams, R K Shuriff and Co; 11 bales, skins Thos H Moore and Co; 115 cwts gum, Heerjee Veerdare; 36 cwts gum, N Miance; 9½ cwts gum, C Chutoorbhoy; 20 cwts fishmaws, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 105 cwts black pepper, Esack Mamed; 80 cwts gum, H A Bharee; 27 bales skins, G H Hasson.

FOR HAMBURG.

Gutenfels—200 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 220 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 1,870 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 7,001 cwt rapeseed, Owen and Okell; 415 cwts myrabalams, W Gurtler; 3 bales carpets, Glade and Co; 55 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 650 cwts myrabollams, O Martin and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Emir—s 205 bales cotton, Ralli Brs; 201 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros; 350 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

St Fillans s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 4,000 cwts ground nuts, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Greatham s—999 cwts castorseed, A Blaschceck and Co; 50 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 1,000 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Bros.

Mabs s—50 bales cotton, Volkart Brs.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Armenia s—1,998 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

Afghan s—16,000 cwts wheat and 18,355 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,001 cwts groundnuts, The Bombay Co; 2001 gingellyseed and 2,001 cwts groundnuts, A Ally Mahomed and Co.

Rydal Hall s—7,500 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co.

Sheikh s—501 cwts groundnuts, John Fachiri,

FOR GENOA.

Sheikh s—200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed and 2,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

Kirby Hall s—1,000 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—110 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 385 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 110 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 400 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—100 bales cotton, Thos. H Moore and Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 20 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 300 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Imperator s—220 bales cottton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Bhundara s—204 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

Nevasa s—230 bales cotton, B Hurdial.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rohilla s—650 bales twist and 75 bales piece-goods, David Sassoon and Co; 400 bales twist, A Jamsetjee; 100 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 568 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 150 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co; 50 bales twist, E J Abraham; 50 bales twist, C Bamonjee and Co; 52 bales twist, The Union Mills; 75 bales twist and 5 bales piece-goods, Tata and Co; 24 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JANUARY 22.

Ford-Mellows, Lieut, Bengal, 2nd R M Fusirs, on leave, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY, 22.

Ford-Mellows, Lt, Bengal, 2nd R M Fusirs, on leave, to England.

JANUARY 23.

Budgen, Br-Genl, Bo, Staff, on duty, to Baroda.

JANUARY 24.

Williams, Capt, Bo, 25th Rifles, on duty, to Poona.
Nugent, Major, Bengal, R A, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 25th January.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—
Fort Head-Quarters.
Thursday, at 6-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun-drill.
Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
Thursday, at 8-30 p.m.—10" R. M. L. Gun-drill.
To-day, at 8-30 p.m.—Proficiency Class.

2. There will be Class-firing at Cooria on Friday. Train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time), and Byculla 10 minutes later.

3. On Saturday next, the Corps will parade at the Town Hall at 4-45 p.m. for Company Drill and practice for the Sub-divisional Squad and Guard Mounting prize. Dress : Drill order, with arms.

4. No. 5 Order of Yesterday's datels hereby cancelled and the following substituted :—Corpl. J. P. Watson to be Sergt., vice A. F. Turner ; Gunner E. F. Allum to be Corpl, vice J. P. Watson, promoted ; and Gunner J. Stafford to be Bombardier, to fill up existing vacancy.

Corporal E. F. Allum is transfered to No. 2 Sub-Division No. 1 Company.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 25th January.

1. The Ranges at 500 and 600 yards are reserved on Friday, 27th, and Tuesday, 31st, for competition in a Rifle match got up by the N.-W. Ry. Volunteers. Prizes offered as follows :—

		Rs.	Rs.
1	of	250	250
1	of	100	100
1	of	50	50
5	of	20	100
5	of	10	50
12	of	5	60
20	of	2	40
			650

Further particulars as to entrance fees, &c., can be had from the Sergeant-Major, at Head-Quarters, or on the Range.

2. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned Volunteers as follows :—Vol D. Reeves, D Company, from 19th January to 31st March, 1893 ; and Vol. J. Houlihan, D Company, from 1st February, 1893, to 1st February, 1894.

3. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "C" Company :—No. 3402 Vol. J. Lewis, No. 3403 Vol. N. Poo'e, and No. 3404 Vol. W. E. Butler.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 23.

10 p.m. ... 71·7

TUESDAY, JANUARY 24.

6 a.m. ... 69·2
10 a.m. ... 73·3
2 p.m. ... 77·4
4 p.m. ... 78·1

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed tooth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

NOTICES.

THE BEST

BLOOD
Purifier
AND TONIC
For Old
And Young.
TO
QUICKEN
THE
Appetite,
Remove that
Tired Feeling,
AND
Make the Weak
STRONG
USE

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Cures others, will cure you

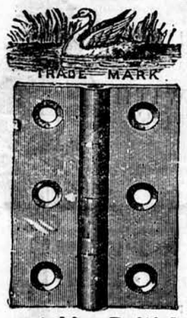
☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name—**Ayer's Sarsaparilla**—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

Wholesale Depots :—Howe, Balch & Co., 15, Hare Street, Calcutta. H. E. Bode & Sons, 31. Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE,
DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS
Scrofulous Cachexis,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, &c.

BLANCARD'S
CELEBRATED PILLS
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE
OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS

GOLD & CO.'S



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ENGLAND
WROUGHT IRON
HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST
AND
BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

COD LIVER EXTRACT
in WINE and SUGAR-PILLS
PREPARED BY
Dr VIVIEN of PARIS
VERY AGREEABLE TO TAKE
WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST NAUSEATING TASTE
AND CONTAINING ALL THE ACTIVE MEDICINAL PROPERTIES EXISTANT IN COD LIVER OIL.
BOTH THE PREPARATIONS ARE LARGELY USED IN PRIVATE PRACTICE AND IN THE HOSPITALS IN
ENGLAND, FRANCE, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, BRAZIL, MEXICO, AUSTRALIA, etc.
One tablespoonful of wine, or two sugar-pills, are equal to one tablespoonful of the best Cod Liver Oil
Each bottle or the genuine D' VIVIEN'S WINE bears on the neck the stamps of the "Union des Fabricants".
Sold by all chemists
WHOLESALE: G. POPP, PARIS

A BOON TO THOUSANDS.
HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED
BY THE USE OF

CAUTION & WARNING. ALWAYS ASK FOR DR. BRIGHT'S.

THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY,

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne
Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach and intestines, with a harmony vigour, yet, mildness unparalleled in medicine.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne
Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne
Is patronised by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

☞CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.
The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Mark. Beware of VILE worthless imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S and refuse Useless Substitute.
DR. BRIGHT'S WORLD-RENOWNED PHOSPHODYNE
Is sold in CASES at 6s. 6d. by all Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.
Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

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78, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

3158 G.
Gold and Pearl Bangle.
Rs. 90 Cash.

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Gold and Pearl Tiger Claw Bangle.
Rs. 58 Cash.

3160 G. Diamonds. Rs. 70 Cash.
3161 G. Pearls. Rs. 52 Cash.
3162 G. Diamond and Pearls. Rs. 45 Cash.
3163 G. Diamonds and Pearls. Rs. 50 Cash.
3164 G. Diamonds and Pearls Rs. 27 Cash.

3167 G. Gold and Pearl Brooch. Rs. 45 Cash.
3168 G. Gold and Pearl Brooch. Rs. 50 Cash.
3169 G. Gold and Pearl Brooch. Rs. 25 Cash.

3170 G. Gold Bat and Ball Links. Per pair. Rs. 36 Cash.
3171 G. Gold and Pearl Scarf Pin. Rs. 12 Cash.
3172 G. Lady's Gold Watch Chain and Brooch. Rs. 48 Cash.
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SILVER VEIL
BRIGHT LUXURIOUS TOBACCO
FOR CIGARETTES.
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Large Stocks kept of this and other brands, and Wholesale Orders executed by Damoodur Ratansey, Hormusjee Aderjee, Rattanjee Byramjee, all of Bombay.
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ALWAYS USE THE SAME BED FOR A CHILD AT HOME OR ABROAD.

THE
"SHAKESPEARE" COT
IS A LIGHT, STRONG, PORTABLE
CANVAS COT,
AND MADE IN FOUR SIZES.

LIGHT, SIMPLE, TRESTLE COT, STRONG & COMFAC.

This COT can be detached instantly and suspended from beams or ceiling or used as a litter.

For particulars apply to
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Horlick's
Malted Milk.

The only *perfect* food, made from the richest fresh cow's milk and malted wheat and barley, which, without any addition, contains all the elements necessary to sustain life. The only food *entirely* manufactured and bottled by machinery. *Never touched by hand.* MALTED MILK is instantly prepared by dissolving in water. It is recommended and prescribed by the most eminent Medical Authorities in England and America. It keeps indefinitely in any climate, and is an inexpensive and nutritious diet for

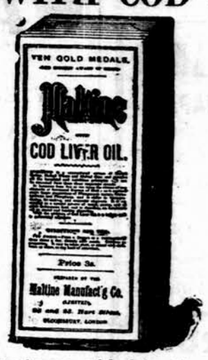
INFANTS. INVALIDS.
THE AGED. TRAVELLERS.

MALTED MILK COMPANY, 39, Snow Hill, London, E.C.
OF ALL DEALERS.
WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY: TREACHER & CO., LIMITED., BOMBAY.

MALTINE WITH COD LIVER OIL.

Palatable, Digestible, and far more Nourishing than any other Preparation of Cod Liver Oil.

This Oil is rendered thoroughly digestible, and its odour and taste are perfectly masked.



"Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared Cod Liver Oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with "Maltine."—*British Medical Journal.*

The combination of flesh and bone-formers, with fat-making, force giving principles, makes this preparation a Food of incalculable value in Consumption, Wasting Diseases, Scrofula, Rickets and convalescence.

IN ORDERING PLEASE MENTION
THE MALTINE MANUFACTURING CO., LD.
Travelling Representative : J. H. LASCELLES.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJEST THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

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CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
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SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

A Health-giving, Refreshing, Cooling, Sparkling, and Invigorating Summer Beverage, or for any Season, and a Gentle Laxative and Tonic in the various forms of Indigestion.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
Invaluable to Residents in HOT COUNTRIES.

Is the best Preventive and Cure for

Biliousness.	Sick Headache.
Mental Depression.	Want of Appetite.
Skin Eruptions.	Pimples on the Face.
Constipation.	Vomiting.
Giddiness.	Feverishness.
Thirst, &c.	Unnatural Excitement.
Impure Blood.	Errors in Diet.

Instead of being lowering to the system, ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is in the highest degree Invigorating, and does not take or get hard in warm and humid Climates.

A SPARKLING AND REFRESHING DRAUGHT.—Notwithstanding its medicinal value, the "FRUIT SALT" must be looked upon as essential as breathing fresh air, or as a simple and safe beverage under ALL CIRCUMSTANCES, and may be taken as a sparkling and refreshing draught in the same way as Lemonade, Soda Water, Potass Water, &c., only it is much cheaper and BETTER, IN EVERY SENSE OF THE TERM, TO AN UNLIMITED EXTENT.

PRESERVING AND RESTORING HEALTH.—ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" acts as simply, yet just as powerfully, on the animal system as sunshine does on the vegetable world. It has a natural action on the organs of digestion, absorption, circulation, respiration, secretion, and excretion, and removes all impurities, and hinders (by natural means) the unnatural and dangerous accumulation of fat. It keeps the body in healthy trim, by preserving and restoring health.

TO PARENTS.—This preparation is invaluable in the nursery as a gentle laxative; it is pleasant to the taste, and much superior to senna or other nauseous drugs; it corrects the ill effects of over-eating or exhaustion, it is extremely beneficial in any feverishness or heat of the skin. The bowels ought to be kept free by the "FRUIT SALT" for a month or six weeks after eruptive diseases, as Measles, Scarlet Fever, Chicken-pox, Small-pox, and all Fevers or Infectious Diseases, &c.; for its use frees the system of the "dregs." Many disastrous results would be avoided by attending to this.

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CAUTION.—*Legal Rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a* **WORTHLESS IMITATION.** *Sold by all Chemists, &c. Prepared only at*
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DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

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Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

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"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and peculiar properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

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Kananga Water the most delightfully refreshing Toilet Water. It renders the skin firm, relieves mosquito bites and imparts a delicate fragrance and feeling of comfort and freshness.

JULIEN'S FRUIT
A REFRESHING
VEGETABLE LAXATIVE "BON-BON"

Julien's Fruit Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon. It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

Constipation, Sick headaches, Dysentery, Gastralgia, Liver complaints, Dyspepsia, Overheated blood, Eruptions.

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

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GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from **Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs or Colds** and those affected with diseases of the **Chest, Lungs** and **Bronchial Tubes,** should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the **Cough,** Spitting of blood and **Nightsweats,** and the **Appetite** improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. **Beware of Imitations.**

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DUSART'S SYRUP OF Lactophosphate of Lime

HEALTH VIGOUR BONE MUSCLE

This syrup enriches the blood, and streghtens and restores all the vital energies. It contains Phosphate of Lime the substance most necessary to our existence, and indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. It is a specific in Infants' green Diarrhœa, and assists children in the formation and cutting of their teeth, and where the limbs are weak, they greatly improve by this bone-forming material.

DUSART'S SYRUP is the best Tonic for Lymphatic subjects, and all suffering from nervous **Debility, Poorness of Blood** and the **Excesses of Youth.**

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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

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The **pure** Essence of Santal obtained by Midy's process from the best Mysore wood.

SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

SANTAL-MIDY cures all derangements of the urinary organs in either **sex in 48 hours.**

SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small round Capsules, each of which bears the name.... MIDY in black letters, without which none are genuine.

SANTAL-MIDY Beware of **imitations,** all other Capsules or mixtures contain impurities, resins, oils &c. and are worse than useless.

SANTAL-MIDY is sold by all druggists and medicine dealers throughout the world.

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Rowland's Odonto

is a pure, fragrant, non-gritty tooth powder, and warranted free from acids or other ingredients which destroy the enamel it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

Rowland's Kalydor

A soothing, healing and emollient milk for the face and hands and is most cooling and refreshing to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., soothes and heals prickly heat, stings of insects, eczemas, burns, and all cutaneous irritation more effectually than any other preparation, and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted harmless, and free from any lead or poisonous ingredients.

ROWLAND'S EUKONIA, a fragrant toilet, warranted free from Bismuth or metallic ingredients, which ruin the complexion; in three tints—white, cream, and rose. Ask any Chemist or Druggist for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, England, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

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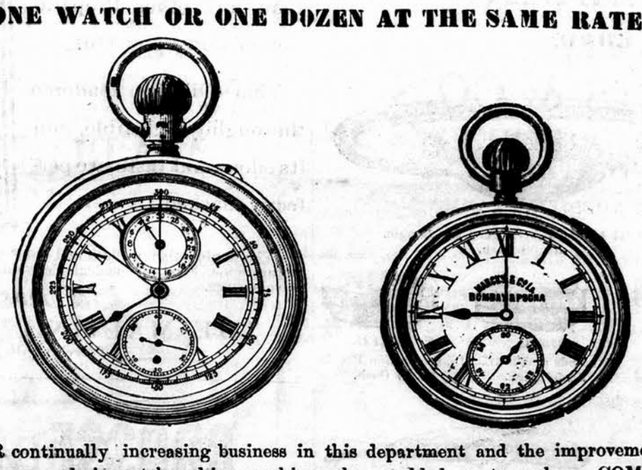
ONE WATCH OR ONE DOZEN AT THE SAME RATE.



OUR continually increasing business in this department and the improvements we have made in watch-making machinery has enabled us to make a COMPLETE REVOLUTION in the PRICES of our WATCHES, and we now offer at the following reduced prices our WELL-KNOWN GOLD, SILVER and NICKEL SILVER WATCHES for CASH only, all watches carried to account being charged 10 per cent. in addition.

We are prepared to send for selection a number of these watches to approved Constituents living in the districts.

To avoid loss to the Public through fluctuations in Exchange we quote the ACTUAL WHOLESALE PRICES IN STERLING CURRENCY.

NICKEL SILVER WATCHES.

Strong Crystal faced Keyless Cylinder Watches, per doz. £10-0-0; single watch Rs. 13-8.

Do. do. with Lever Escapement, per doz. £15-0-0; single watch Rs 20.

Do. do. "Campaign" Watch with Compensation Balance and fully jewelled, per doz. £24-0-0; single watch Rs. 32.

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Crystal Faced Keyless "Campaign" Watch, highly finished, in air-tight and dust-proof cases per doz. £35-0-0; single watch Rs. 47.

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Crystal-faced Keyless Lever Watch, per doz. £84-0-0; single watch Rs. 112.

Do. do do. "Presentation" Watches, per doz. £252; single watch Rs. 336.

Do. do. do. "Chronograph" Watch, per doz. £150-0-0; single watch Rs. 200.

Do do. do. Chronograph and Minute Recorder Watch, as per illustration, per doz. £168-0-0; single watch Rs. 224.

All the above watches in Hunting or Half Hunting cases at slightly higher prices For Ladies', Complicated and other watches see our Catalogue sent free on application.

Each of the above watches is thoroughly well made and finished, and is warranted to uphold the reputation for accurate time-keeping which this Company's watches has held during the last quarter of a century.

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE GIVEN WITH EACH WATCH.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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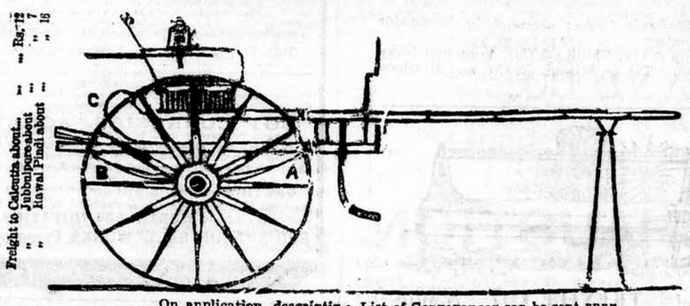
THE BAMBOO CART.

First-class Medals awarded at the Lucknow and Poona Exhibitions.
ENGLISH MATERIALS USED IN ITS CONSTRUCTION.


Freight to Calcutta about ... Rs. 7
Jhansi about ... " 16
Jhansi Fixed about ... " 1 1 1
BAMBOO CART WITH SPRING SEATS ... Rs. 100
Do. LONG SPRINGS ... " 90
Bullock Eye COACH LAMPS ... " 1 1 1
Rs. 190
Less 5 per cent. Discount for Cash with order or V.P.P.

On application, descriptive List of Conveyances can be sent FREE.

EDULJEE & CO., Medalist Cartmakers and Merchants, Lucknow, Oudh

Carnrick's Soluble Food.
The Ideal Infants' Food.

Contains Cow's Milk partially digested.

All the Starch of the Wheat used in Soluble Food is converted into the digestible *form of* dextrine.

Can be digested by the most delicate infant.

Is the only Food that contains sufficient BONE- and FLESH-MAKING material as well as fat.

is the BEST of all Foods

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD

DR. STUTZER, Food Analyst, says—

"I have ever examined."

Can be digested by the youngest Infant, unlike the Farinaceous Foods.

Does not sour on the stomach like the preserved Milk Foods containing sugar.

Does not form heavy curds in the child's stomach like cow's milk.

Does not require the addition of milk like other Foods, but alone is a perfectly Nutritious, Digestible Food for Infants.

"Carnrick's Soluble Food closely imitates in composition an average sample of mother's milk."—*British Medical Journal.*

SUPPLIED BY TREACHER, KEMP, PHILLIPS.

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